SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cook [illegible] with loud cheers. He said it was necessary to state that there were four policemen in the hall, and places of public discussion were respected in British domains. The great historian Gibbon told them that the Roman empire in the height of its prosperity governed only 120 millions of men; but under British sway there were more than twice that number. The lecturer did not think that they had any reason to be so proud as to assert that they were greater than the Romans, because they could put a girdle round the world in less than a hundred days; for Cæsar could not drive his chariot on the outskirts of the Roman empire in less than a hundred days. So that estimating their achievements by the comparative ease of communication in modern days, an empire encircling the globe would be relatively no larger than the Roman empire under Augustus. Nevertheless, the British empire was in many respects sublimer than the Roman empire when Cæsar drove his chariot victoriously round all civilized portions of the world known in his day. But the British fleets, the chariots of the seas, were now driven victoriously through the zones. The Americans had no foreign possessions, and had no political motive for visiting Asia, but were there as disinterested labourers for the good of the millions who inhabited that portion of the planet. The same might be said of Germans, who also visited the country for philanthrophic and missionary work. It was said that the religious future of India depended on her political future. The lecturer said it did not. Even if Europe had no political interest in Asia, the yearning heart of humanity would stretch itself towards these shores; and this continent could not get out of the clutches of universal brotherhood even if it would. Here was an empire vaster than the Roman empire about to be converted to a new creed. He would be wasting their time to discuss the outgrown misbeliefs of paganism in this peninsula. No doubt those beliefs had power with the rural population—no doubt they held sway over many of their urban millions; but the educated no longer believed that the sun was nearer to us than the moon, as one of their sacred books taught them. It must be admitted that these books contained some real gems; but they also contained some objectionable elements. On the other hand the Bible was free from adulterated moral elements, and had a harmony in its system of doctrine from end to end. It was pure and winnowed, and above all had divine attestation. The Eastern literature was studied in Europe, and they had founded professorships at Oxford and elsewhere for that purpose. Some of the learned pundits of Hindustan mistook this enthusiasm for antiquity for a certain leaning of the occidental mind towards the better parts of the faiths of Asia. He believed the more they studied the sacred books of the East—the more closely they were compared with the Christian scriptures, the more luminously, [illegible]ingly, and unmistakeably would the [illegible] of the Bible to the holy books of their [illegible] (Cheers and hisses.) Those people [illegible]emselves contemptuously, but they [illegible] country isolated and idolatrous, with their women in bondage, with the English speaking races making Christianity with all its civilized forces predominant over the earth. He professed an unfaltering belief in the ultimate conversion of all India to Christianity. He showed by statistics that the number of Christians had steadily increased for several decades past, until now they numbered three quarters of a million. They now hissed, but he ventured to predict that within a hundred years there would not be an educated man, by which he meant one cultured intellectually as well as morally, to support the old idolatries and immoralities of India. There was a rising tide of growing internationalism which none could check. There was a growing scientific internationalism from which the Indian mind could not be secluded, at least not the educated portion, which would be the ruling portion in future. There was a rising tide of commercial internationalism which no man could check with a finger. There were railways and telegraphs, and most especially their newspapers, which were abolishing lines of latitude and longitude. And Christianity, inculcated that all men and all nations were neighbours. They had in America 50 millions of people, and they expected to have 200 millions of inhabitants before the year 2,000 arrived. That was also the opinion of Thomas Huxley. There were 250 millions under the control of the Empress of India besides vast numbers in Australia and other English colonies. A political alliance between all the English-speaking races would preserve the peace of the world. As an American citizen he would not wish to become a subject even of the Queen of England and Empress of India, but he would like to see the English-speaking peoples drawn closer together, and, so far as they faced each other, a disarmament. Among other things which might tend to bring about this alliance, the lecturer mentioned free trade, of which, without qualifications, he was not altogether a friend, as most Americans believed in protection until young manufactures took root. He believed the day was coming when this scheme of international peace would be discussed, and might God grant to the English-speaking races the wisdom to hasten it. He felt convinced the day was coming when to those races the Pacific Ocean itself would only be like the Mediterranean was to the Roman Empire. The day was passed for India [illegible] think that she could separate herself from the [illegible] of Christian culture that was sweeping over [illegible]d. There were now, counting both Romish [illegible]tant Christians, more than two-thirds of a [illegible]tive Christians. He gladly recognised [illegible]e Church of Rome. She had produced [illegible]d had taught great truths. She pro[illegible]ther, and her missionaries in India [illegible]elf-denying, living with the people [illegible]dships unknown to most of the [illegible] Protestant bodies. But counting [illegible]rotestant Christians, he found they in[illegible]apidly, that at the same rate there would [illegible] 1900 be over a million of native Christians in India. At the same rate in a hundred years, they would have 138 millions of native Christians. He did not under-rate the power of the Mussulmans of Africa and their missionary enterprise, but while he quite appreciated the signs of the times, he believed the secret heart of Mahometanism knew that it must lop off the gross parts of its system, or otherwise it would be the religion of the most savage and immoral portion of the people within the range of the family of man. Christianity was growing in power in India, and Christians were winning favour by their lofty morals and by the accordance of their morals with modern science. The most progressive portion of mankind held that religion, and the people of India had to face what he might almost call the aggressive Christian Church of India. What would they face it with? The Brahmin pointed to his morality and to his sacred books in which truths were inextricably bound up with scientific and moral errors. The experience of the nations adopting Christianity showed that it worked well; it absorbed all fresh things that had been proved sound and moral, and it had an immense capacity for taking up new ideas. The author of the *Gazetteer of India* assured the world that the most educated Brahmins are at heart pure theists. But would they face Christianity with an anti-supernaturalistic theism? God was supernatural in the introduction of life into this planet, and he was supernatural in all natural laws. Their cold theism had never been much better than mere deism, and what had that done for the world? Plato believed in a personal God, and he regarded communion with that God as the loftiest atribute of man. He was in everything except details, where Christianity goes beyond natural religion, a man full of the Christian spirit, but Neo-Platonism, the loftiest form of theism the world has ever seen, crumbled under the early Romish Christian Church. The lecturer then referred to the narrow-mindedness of the people who raked together all the instances of persecution which occurred in circles nominally Christian, but into which the spirit of Christianity had not penetrated, and who asked Christians if they believed in a bloody God who led men to commit dreadful deeds. He spoke of Hypatia at Alexandria and remarked that Bombay was the Alexandria of Asia, but he did not find here any one that could be compared with Hypatia. Speaking of Isis Unveiled he said it was but a mummy and no Hypatia with a lofty spirit would be engaged in the effort to revive it. Did they believe they would save India her paganism when all the valour of Rome and subtlety of Greece did not save it for those nations. The little babe Christianity throttled and brought to the ground the giant Paganism, but Christianity to-day was no longer an infant; her arms encircled the globe, and in India she seized paganism by the throat as she seized it on the Tiber, and what would be the result? On the Indus and the Ganges would be enacted the sublime things that occurred on the Tiber and the Rhine, the Danube and the Thames, and the giant would be thrown to the earth. They might say, "have we not an eclectic Hinduism fond of absorbing what is true wherever found, and that is willing to place the founder of Christianity on the loftiest pedestal of human excellence?" But would that form of theism—that kind of Christian platonism—successfully resist the 200 millions of Christians that in a hundred years may be living between Ceylon and Cashmere. It was on [illegible] substitute a Christian theism for Christianity, [illegible] this theology of the new dispensation—this [illegible]ism in a Christian dress—was Aryanism at the [illegible] What was that face to face with a full-orbed [illegible]ssive Christianity? The history of that creed for [illegible] years in other parts of the world had been a thin [illegible] rarely broadening to anything of dignity. [illegible]cturer then spoke of the Unitarian doctrines [illegible] Theodore Parker and Mr. Frothingham, the [illegible]med of whom had just paused in his progress. [illegible], without supernaturalism, had been a failure; [illegible] on the other hand Christianity was making [illegible]ic strides. The Hindu reformer Chunder Sen [illegible]ed Unitarianism, and inculcated the anti[illegible]arian doctrines, which had had a hearing in [illegible]nd, Scotland, and the new world; but that [illegible]ne was weaker to-day than it was 50 years ago, [illegible]gh it had had intellect and social prestige in its [illegible]r. Mr. Cook then dwelt at some length on the [illegible]e of rationalism in America, and remarked [illegible] there were now only 333 Unitarian churches in [illegible] United States. The Unitarianism preached by [illegible]der Sen would not succeed in attracting the [illegible]es of the Indian population, nor would it [illegible]fy the wants of the Christian Brahmins, those [illegible] felt the need of holiness and of getting rid of the [illegible] of sin. The Brahmins had governed India for [illegible] years and they were the intellectual lords of [illegible]dostan. He did not believe in the system of [illegible] which had grown up little by little, and they [illegible]t allow him as an American to protest against [illegible] and say that a strong man born anywhere had a [illegible]t to a patent of nobility. Give education to [illegible] masses and let any class rise that can. If they [illegible] deep students of the modern science of ethics, [illegible] if they knew what was in conscience they [illegible]ld find that only a doctrine that delivered [illegible] from both the life and guilt of sin could [illegible]sfy the demands of human nature. The lecturer [illegible]n read some verses from Tennyson which he [illegible] pictured British, American and German agnostic culture to the life. When conscience was scientifically analysed, he said, it would be found that not only was holiness required to secure our peace with God, but pardon, and mere culture could not get that pardon. In bringing his lecture to a close Mr. Cook said he had spoken to the natives, and he would like before parting to say a word to the Anglo-Indians. They desired a solution of the Eastern question, and they might help to solve it by multiplying Christians. The welfare of India depended on her regeneration, and in their schools should be taught substantial Christian morality. The solution of all questions about wars was to be found in the progress of missions; and those 600 foreign missionaries who taught the Christian faith on the soil of India were acting an epic greater than that of Homer. They were the best solvers of the Eastern question. Multiply Christians in Russia and India and they would have no wars, but international peace. Educate the people morally as well as intellectually, and they would not be disturbed by rebellions or conspiracies. Referring to the cry "India for the Indians," the lecturer advised the Brahmins to give their attention to nobler aims than the getting of posts under Government. He was told that it was the shame of India that her educated men should desire only to live on public plunder—he begged their pardon there was such plunder in America, but he hoped not here. He advised the educated natives to put their hand to law, teaching, medicine, and the press rather than seek low political offices. Mr. Cook brought his lecture to a conclusion by repeating some verses which he said contained his creed.

A vote of thanks tendered to the lecturer was carried by acclamation. The Chairman, Mr. Bowen, Mr. George Manson and the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey briefly addressed the meeting, complimenting Mr. Cook on the success he had achieved in this city, and on the able and impressive lectures delivered by him. They all joined in wishing that he might meet with equally good receptions in other parts of India.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE have been asked to mention that the Merchant's Cup, run for at the late Calcutta Meeting, and which we noticed as being an exceedingly handsome specimen of Madras Swami work, is from the workshop of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Madras. The Ballygunge Cup, it will be remembered, was also a specimen of this enterprising firm's work.

THE settling over the late Calcutta Meeting was not altogether so satisfactory as it might have been, and some names were, we hear, handed up to the Turf Club on Friday, including that of one man, who is also said not to have settled yet at Hyderabad. There is no one to blame if there should turn out to be any defaulters in Calcutta, but those gentlemen who had the management of the lotteries. It was plainly enough announced in advertisements that losers would be required to settle after each day's lotteries before those on the next day were begun. But this rule was more honored in the breach than the observance, and so those who conducted the lotteries are to blame. What was the use of publishing an official notification requiring daily settlements if it was not intended to be enforced.

WE have most probably not yet done with racing in Calcutta for the season, for there is some talk of getting up a day's racing for Paperchase horses on one of the holidays next week. This ought to bring out a good many of our amateur riders who figure at Ghurrah Hat and elsewhere in the Ballygunge neighbourhood, but the prospectus will require to be very carefully drawn if those usually in the first flight at the paperchases and the second-raters are to be brought together.

THE Dacca Meeting does not seem to have been a great success, though we are glad to see that the sporting Nawab won some of the big events. We hear that Dewing has nearly got all right again after his nasty fall.

OUR friends, the British Bookmakers, have left us for Madras, after which they will probably visit Lucknow and Bombay, and then go home in time for the Lincolnshire Handicap in March. If the Hyderabad meeting begins in the last week of November next season they will probably be in this country again in time for it. Some idea of the impetus they gave to readymoney speculation in Calcutta may be gathered from the fact that a lakh and thirty thousand rupees passed through their hands at our late meeting. How much stuck to their fingers this deponent knoweth not, but we fancy only a small percentage on such large transactions.

MR. MAITLAND, with some of his horses, Dignum and his string, Blackburn, Cozens and others, have gone to Madras, whilst Bowen with Mr. Herbert's lot, and Mr. Whitehead with his team have gone over to Poona preparatory to the Bombay meeting.

THERE was, we hear, plenty of fun, though not much in the way of racing.

IMPELLED by curiosity we went to Cook & Co.'s to inspect the lot of horses advertised as bred by the Maharaja of Jodhpore. To our surprise we saw several weedy Arabs, our old acquaintance Iron Duke, who has for some time been at the stud, and a lot of country-breds that can never have paid travelling expenses from Jodhpore. The Maharaja has as many good country-breds in his haras as are to be found in India, but this lot is a very poor specimen, and might have been picked up for a hundred rupees each at Sonepore.

A GUN CLUB has been established in Calcutta and returns of several meetings have been published in the *Englishman*. We went one afternoon to look on, and the chief difficulty of the shooters seemed to us to be to shoot slow enough for the bird. A genuine blue rock and an Indian tame pigeon are two very different animals. The gunners would find that Minahs afforded quicker shooting.

THE gun of the future will probably be the four-barrel breach-loading hammerless gun, and the Express Rifle of Mr. Charles Lancaster of New Bond Street. We have made arrangements to procure an engraving of it, with a description of its weight, mechanism, bore, charges, &c.

WE have heard complaints on many sides of thirteen-hand ponies being hopelessly closed out of all the large meetings held in Upper India. Rawal Pindi, we believe, is alone in always providing events for this rising class of animal. We are assured that were races provided for thirteen-hand ponies both on the flat and across country, very large fields would be obtained. The Umballa Stewards promise to issue a prospectus for about the middle of March shortly, and we would commend the thirteen-hand ponies to their special consideration. Meanwhile cannot the Stewards at Lucknow also set aside a small purse for a thirteen-hand race during their meet next month?—*Asian.*

DEATH OF A MAN-EATER.

FOR more than a year past a man-eating tigress have been the terror and scourge of a small tract of hill country in Western Garhwal which looks down across the Ganges upon the sacred shrine of Rikhikesh. From first to last she is said to have killed between fifty and sixty human beings: a considerably higher estimate indeed is current in the neighbourhood. Last year she became a proclaimed offender, and a reward of Rs. 400 was set upon her head. So widely infamous did she become that it is somewhat surprising she did not obtain more attention from the sporting manhood of our cantonments, particularly when it is considered that her haunts were within two marches of so well-known and accessible a place as Hurdwar. Such attempts, however, as were made to circumvent her, whether on the part of Forest Officers and others, or natives, invariably failed. Her weariness and activity seemed to be altogether extraordinary. From some spot on the hillside she would watch a group at work in the fields, and regularly stalk them by careful and circuitous approaches; then dashing in among them she would pick off her victim and in a few seconds be down the side of one hill and under covert up another almost before his companions had time to look round. People on the look out for this tigress with fire-arms could never find her; cattle she never killed; to elephants her haunts were inaccessible; and it seemed clear that if she were ever destroyed it would be off the corpse of a human being or the carcase of a *langur*, the only animal besides man on which she was known to prey. And so it turned out. About a fortnight ago the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Garhwal obtained the services of a dozen Goorkhas from the regiment quartered at Dehra. These plucky little men had only been a day or two across the river, when, on the 9th instant, the tigress killed a woman. They started for the spot in the afternoon; four of them going along the hill-side in advance, while the rest of the party kept along the nullah; the tigress startled by the latter broke in front of the former and luckily having her back broken by the first shot of the volley fired at her succumbed without a struggle. Not only was the tigress apparently killed off the body, but some of the victim's fingers were found in her stomach. The Goorkhas will probably therefore have little difficulty in obtaining the reward, and mutst be congratulated most heartily on their success in ridding the country of so terrible a pest. One rather curious point in this case deserves notice. The authority of Mr. Sanderson's admirable book has exploded the notion that man-eaters were always diseased, crippled or in some way enfeebled beasts, which found a difficulty in preying on swifter or stouter animals than man. The present case, however, so far as it goes, shows that the old theory may be often right though not always. Trackers had often reported that there was a peculiarity in the *panjah* or print of one of this animal's pads; she turns out to have a hole right through her left forefoot, whether caused by an old bullet wound or otherwise it would be difficult to say. But the foot is in a diseased condition, and its claws are blunt, ragged and useless. It is easy to see that this would interfere with her efficiency in striking down deer or cattle: the strange thing is that it should have hindered her so little in her rapid raids upon mankind.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

INDIA AT THE VENICE GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION.

A LETTER, dated 24th October, from Colonel Haig, reporting on the duties he performed, conjointly with General Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird as Commissioners and Delegates of the Indian Government at this Exhibition, has been submitted by Lieut.-General Walker, C.B., R. E., Surveyor-General of India, to the Government of India. Colonel Haig states that "the following awards were granted to departments and individuals connected with India:—

"Class I.—Survey of India. Letter of distinction. Colonel Haig, R.E., medal of the 1st class for his topographical maps of Guzerat.

"Class II.—Survey of India. Diploma of honour, 1st class. Marine Survey of India. Diploma of honour, 1st class. Captain Baird, R.E., medal of the 1st class for his tidal work and improvements in the self-registering tide-gauge.

"Class VI.—Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., medal of the 1st class for his *Gazetteer of India.*

"Class VIII.—Survey of India. Letter of distinction. A medal of the 1st class and a medal of the 2nd class, to be placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-General Walker, C.B., R. E., Surveyor General of India, for award to the two Native Explorers whom he considers most meritorious.

"I was informed, by the Secretary to the 3rd Section of the Organizing Committee, that the medals of the 1st class are to be of gold and those of the 2nd class of silver; and that they will be issued in about three months; but no statement on either of these points appeared in the 'Diario.'

"I consider that the Survey of India should have been awarded a letter of distinction in Class VII for its specimens of re-production by photo-zincography, photo-collotype, and chromo-lithography, but it was ruled by the jury in that class, on what grounds I know not, that our exhibits in that class belonged to Class I. When this decision was come to, I was engaged on the jury of Class VIII., pressing the claims of the trans-Himalayan explorers. Sir Henry Thuillier and Captain Baird were also elsewhere engaged, and I could only point out the merits of the re-production processes of the Survey of India to a Hungarian delegate who was on the jury of Class VII., and who undertook to bring them forward; but the decision was carried against him and I could never acertain the grounds on which it was made. A reference to page xiii of the General Catalogue, Class VII., will show that these exhibits belonged to that class. I should here mention that there were six kinds of awards, viz.—

1. Letter of distinction.
2. Diploma of honour, 1st class.
3. Medal, 1st class.
4. Diploma of honour, 2nd class.
5. Medal, 2nd class.
6. Honourable mention.

"The letters of distinction were only awarded to departments of States or Governments; the diplomas of honour to the same and to Geographical or other Societies; and the medals, to meritorious individuals. Honourable mention might be awarded to States, Societies, or individuals."

In acknowledging receipt of the report, the Government express satisfaction at the complete success which attended the Indian Exhibition at the Congress, due eminently to the labours of Colonel Haig and Captain Baird at Venice, and to the support which they received from General Walker, and requests the Surveyor-General to communicate to them the acknowledgments of the Government of India and to convey its thanks to General Sir Henry Thuillier "to whose cordial co-operation and aid the officers deputed by the Government of India to the Congress are so largely indebted."

THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN IRELAND.

IT was always foreseen that one of the inevitable effects of putting down the Land League would be to give a new impulse to the Fenian party in Ireland. The English public has not always realised the antagonism between the Fenians and the Land Leaguers. The issues of the Municipal election at Cork a few weeks ago, for instance, were misunderstood on this account. The League candidates for municipal office were beaten, and this was taken to be a recovery of ground by the loyal party. What it really signified was a blow dealt by the Nationalists to the Land League. We have not had to wait very long for other signs of revived activity among the Fenians. The seizure of arms that was made at Dublin early on Sunday last discloses the usual and well known evidence that the Fenians are once more at work. Nobody, at any rate, doubts that the Government can deal more or less effectually with an armed political organization. That is a very different thing from a disorganized agrarian movement. Passive resistance to the payment of rents, if it extends over considerable areas, is not easily baffled, as we can see for ourselves. But there will be little difficulty in what an Irish Tory print describes as "the perfect suppression of a nuisance which became contemptible the moment it was dragged to the light of day." However contemptible, the movement will have to be suppressed, and the only difference of opinion will turn upon the best way of doing the work. "The Fenian movement," says the *Times* correspondent at Dublin, "or any other movement directed towards similar objects, gains strength and courage from the continuance of popular excitement and exasperation." This is perfectly true, but the real question is whether this excitement and exasperation is not increased by such action as the suppression of newspapers and the proclamation of the Ladies' Land League. The latter in particular has a look of foolishness about it. And of one thing we may be certain, namely, that indiscreet repression of this kind will infallibly stimulate far more dangerous secret agitation.

Meanwhile, in England, which it is quite as important to watch closely as Ireland, opinion is cooler. The *Times* has suddenly silenced its "E. P. B.'s" and its panic-mongers, in favour of "K.," who is allowed to scold the Irish landlords pretty roundly for "wasting their little energy in abuse of a Government which cannot help those who will not help themselves." Then, again, it is satisfactory to perceive that the Common Council at any rate is not going to be led blindfold into the Lord Mayor's plan for embittering the feeling between the Irish peasants and the English nation. A proposal was made on Monday that the Corporation should subscribe five thousand pounds to the Mansion House Fund. The previous question was moved, and what is termed "a brisk debate, characterized by a good deal of party feeling," ensued, with the result that no definite action was taken either one way or the other. Sensible as it is, this action of the Common Council has naturally exercised the minds of the Lord Mayor's friends in the press. The ablest of them devotes himself to finding excuses for the Common Council, without seeing that the every word that he uses in explanation of the attitude of the Council is a condemnation of the Lord Mayor. "Had such a grant been made, it might," so the *Standard* admits, "in the opinion of some members of the Court have been construed not only as a challenge to the tenants of Ireland, but as a provocation to an analogous enterprise elsewhere, avowedly undertaken in a spirit of hostility to the landlords. A rival demonstration between the Municipality of London and the fomenters of Irish discontent in New York is not in itself a thing to be desired." Nothing can be more true; but then what is the difference, from this point of view, between the Municipality of London and the Lord Mayor? Whether it is the Lord Mayor or the Common Council who plays the prominent part, the demonstration itself is what is sure to provoke "analogous enterprise." Considerations of this kind may well have been present to the Council. "The Corporation of the City of London," we are told, "cannot have any latent sympathies with the programme and policy of the Land League." Certainly not, and it is quite possible to entertain the strongest dislike to the Land League and at the same time to think the formation of a Landlords' League under official auspices altogether unseasonable and inexpedient.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONNIVING AT SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

APART from the American Irish, who are the great permanent reservoir of trouble, it is too commonly taken for granted that the root of all our Irish difficulties lies in Ireland itself. Yet it might be argued that the real reason why we who have before now been so incomparably successful in our political experiments elsewhere in the world have failed to overcome the obstacles to settled order across St. George's Channel, is to be sought not in Ireland, but in Great Britain. It is an old saying that Ireland since the Union, at any rate, has been the shuttlecock of English parties. This is the complaint of landlords and peasants alike; partisans of the Protestant oligarchy, no less than champions of the Catholic democracy, have used the same reproach against us. The English public, its instructors, its politicians, its directing classes of all sorts, have seldom been able to judge the Irish case on the merits. They have not taken pains to see the facts of Irish society as they are in themselves, but only as seen through the medium of English Liberalism and English Conservatism, both in respect of political principles and more especially of party convenience. For the last eighteen months, for instance, it has been the cue of the Conservatives to make the most of Irish outrages, to press the Government for drastic measures of repression, and after each of them to press for something more drastic still; to insist that Irish juries will never do their duty; to call for government by court-martial; to cry out that the Land Act is not being accepted, that the courts are swamped, that the tenants will not be satisfied with a reduction of five-and-twenty per cent. from their rents, but will speedily begin to agitate against the remaining seventy-five. These clamours resound through Conservative speeches and are re-echoed through the Conservative press, not as the result of serious examination and knowledge of the actual state of things in Ireland, but because it is the business of an Opposition to use Ireland as the best instrument with which to harass a Government. It was the same during the decade of Whig administration after the Reform Bill. Irish questions were handled not on their merits, but with constant reference to the position of English factions. Why was not the Irish Church disestablished five and thirty years earlier? It was even a more crying scandal in 1833 than it was in 1868, for the Tithe question had not been settled. Why was this branch of the upas-tree cut down in 1868 and not before? Simply because in 1868 the disestablishment of the Irish Church happened to fit in with the exigencies of English party. It would be extremely unjust to say that the English nation as a whole do not desire in a general way that Ireland should be well governed (certain conditions, it is true, such as that of Union-at-any-Price, being reserved); but unfortunately in judging what would constitute good government there, Englishmen are apt to look at the circumstances and requirements of Ireland with reference to the accidents of party antagonism at home.

Besides this, they look at them in the light of class sentiment. The English landlord and propertied classes generally are apt, and it would be a miracle if they were not so, to overlook all that is peculiar in the history and nature of property in Ireland, and to apply to it a standard of political criticism which would be just in the case of England, but entirely misses the mark outside of England. A remarkable illustration of the strength of this misleading sentiment is seen in the fact that the conductors of a journal of such influence and responsibility as the *Times* think it right to have for their correspondent in Dublin a writer who makes himself the mouthpiece, and a very rhetorical, inflammatory, and panic-stricken oracle he is, of the landlord class. Everything that is to be said on the other side is as steadily and persistently ignored, as an organ of the Southern cotton-planters used to ignore the moral wrongs and the economic confusion of negro slavery. The English public would never see Irish affairs if the *Times* could help it, except through the glasses of one party, and that the party whose position has been for long becoming every day less tenable, both as matter of right and as matter of fact. This is only one of a hundred examples of the artificial hinderances in the way of a true and well-grounded public opinion about Ireland. Yet it is this English public opinion, ill-informed and biassed as it is, that determines the way in which Ireland shall be governed.

There is another fact which contributes in a different way to the mischievous unreality and superficiality of English opinion about Ireland. It is that the legislature, carrying out the wishes of the constituencies in both islands, has been from time to time since the Union, and is at this moment, conducting in Ireland an immense revolution of the profoundest and most far-reaching kind, while innocently pretending to be doing no more than if it were passing one or two mere Amending or Declaratory Acts. The dissimulation is unconscious, and the self-deception involuntary; but that does not affect the result. Statesmen never take the best road, when they choose, or are forced, to hide from themselves whither it is that they are going. We have positively no choice but to carry on this revolution, political and territorial—this transfer of power and of property from one set of people to another. It is as safe a prediction as any that we are able to picture to ourselves in European politics, to say that the Irish peasant and the Irish landlord will have as completely reversed their relations of evey kind to one another between the year 1800 and the year 1900, as did the French peasant and the French lord between 1789 and 1794. "Oh, if I were king of France," said Arthur Young, "I would make these great lords skip!" And the French peasant did make the lords skip. He burnt their manor-houses, destroyed their title-deeds, and sent the seigneurs running for their lives over the frontier. The French seigneurs had a much less detestable record behind them in the history of their country than the Irish landlord; but then the Irish peasants cannot drive the landlords over their frontier, because the English Government prevents them. It is impossible for an English Government to suffer a revolution to be made before its eyes, by open violence—so far as a Government can help it. But the revolution itself is, and has long been, inevitable. Economic and political circumstances combine to make it so. Lord Clare predicted from the very beginning, now ninety years ago, that if the peasantry were invested with the political franchise they would sooner or later insist on having the land. That remark gives us the key to Irish history since the Union. The current has been obscure and turbid; sometimes it has been so sluggish as almost to seem to have come to a stand-still; but if its force has varied, its direction has been constant. The movement has been brought to a head on the present occasion by the political power of the Irish in English constituencies; by the zeal of the Irish across the Atlantic; by the accident of a leader of powerful will, concentrated passion, and great persistency, having arisen in the ranks of the Irish parliamentary party; and by the formation of the Land League with passive resistance for its watchword. No English Government—all the conditions of the problem being taken into account, and being what they are—could for any length of time meet this revolution in full front. Nothing short of a despotic system could possibly do the work, and the idea of establishing a despotic system in one province of the United Kingdom, while Irishmen have votes in British constituencies, and so long as there is anything calling itself a Liberal party in England, is an idle dream which it is waste of time to discuss.

It comes to this, then, that the Imperial legislature is driven by force of circumstances to connive at a social revolution, but for various reasons it does not openly recognise the real nature of the enterprise that it has in hand. Hence the seeming paradox of imprisoning the leaders and suppressing the League, while at the same time by the Land Act helping on the very objects for which the League and its leaders prepared the way. Mr. Chamberlain's ably argued letter to a minister of religion at Leicester, which has just been published in the newspapers (Dec. 26), sets forth this inherent difficulty of the position very clearly. The Imperial legislature is forced to assist in breaking up the old social system in Ireland, but it is bound to do its best to keep some sort of order until a new system grows up and establishes itself. This double process is a very awkward one. It could not be avoided, so far as we can see, but it baffles and confuses opinion; it is full of peril to the political party on which the task has fallen; and by being both tardy and oblique, it disguises from common sight the goal towards which the whole operation is tending. What the political relations between England and Ireland may be by the close of the century no man of sense would venture with any confidence to predict. But few men of sense who have given serious attention to the subject, will be inclined to doubt that the Irish will never rest until they have become masters of the soil to which they belong.

WAR WITH THE UNCIVILISED.

THE law which regulates the conquest of half-civilised peoples by civilised States is, as yet, only half understood in England. We are accustomed to think of India, where the people fight in armies, where the population is as thick as in Belgium, where outside the Desert of Bikaneer water and food can never fail, and forget that all places do not present the Indian conditions. We take the true law to be this. Wherever the people are accustomed to fight by deputy, or are accustomed to live by tillage, or build cities, or are for any other reason immobile, a civilised army, however small, can usually conquer a semi-civilised people. Draught and commissariat are not difficult in countries so inhabited; the people will not face artillery, and, except when locked up in city streets, the little civilised army is always stronger than the force actually opposed to it. No matter for multitudes, the natives who get within fighting distance are beaten, and the rest grow hopeless. But wherever the population from any cause is mobile, and fights for itself, however badly, conquest in a half-civilised country is enormously difficult, more difficult than in a civilised land. It is not considered very patriotic to say so, but there must be a hundred experienced officers in London who know quite well that the British Army has never subdued the raiding tribes of the Suleiman, and that it would be easier work to conquer all Burmah than to keep the Pass which separates Peshawur from Bunnoo in reasonable safety by force. We do it, but not by military means. It would take us fifty years and 100,000 men to make the Suleiman as quite as the Vindhya Range is. The gigantic strength of Russia, with all her reckless expenditure of men, was wasted in vain for twenty years on Schamyl and his comparatively few followers in the Caucasus. The Turks, who fight very well indeed, and have no scruples about extermination, have, in four hundred years, never tamed the Koords. The Chilians excepted, the Spanish Republicans, who die in battle as the Peruvians recently did, with magnificent pluck and self-devotion, can do nothing with the "untamed" Indians, although the Spaniards have the aid of masses of tame Indians, who, whether they fight well or not, die readily in heaps. The Argentines, who are very competent in their way, have not really subdued the Guachos. The Chilians are an exception, but, we believe, the able plutocrats who under Bentham's constitution govern that State so steadily, have conciliated, not conquered, their Araucanians, who now, like our own Highlanders, form the flower of their army. Even the "limitless strength," as Mr. Blaine calls it of the United States, is often baffled and perplexed by the few and scattered Sioux and Cheyennes. In all these cases, the mobility of the threatened people, the nature of their territory, and the absence of cities, reduce the civilised army to the same conditions as the uncivilised one; it loses the advantages of its organisation, because it cannot reach the foe, and then conquest becomes very nearly impossible, except after losses such as Russia alone suffers without a pang. The rule is absolute, or if broken, is broken only in Asiatic Russia. The White Czar does contrive to master nomad tribes of Tartars, who should be able to defend themselves by perpetual retreat; but it is done partly by money, partly by cultivating discords between the clans, and partly by a direct expenditure of time, treasure, and valuable leaders, of which the world hears nothing. It has cost England nothing in money to conquer India. It has cost Russia at least £200,000,000 to spread from the Ural to the Amour. It is not that the half-civilised anywhere fight so very well. They are brave, and sometimes devoted, but they cannot overcome a nervous dread of artillery, which, whenever the invaders can use it, gives them, whenever they can come up with their opponents, an ultimate though useless victory on the field. But the half-civilised are not broken by flight; they can move without European supplies, and they can, when shells are absent, use every advantage of ground. The French are no more despicable for not conquering Moors quickly than General Napier was for not conquering Afreedees, or than the Emperor Nicholas was for failing so often before Schamyl. We should do no better in North Africa in the field, though we should conciliate through our civil government, which, though leaden, is gentle, and developes the passion for prosperity; nor would Prince Bismarck's favourite Pomeranians. They could not catch Moorish tribes of cavalry, and more than Frenchmen can. That the French are especially disqualified by temperament for such work as that in Tunis is possibly true. They have a sort of horror of thankless and inglorious, but long-continued effort in a bad climate, which dispirits them, and makes them a ready prey to disease. The statistics of invaliding in Mexico were, we believe, concealed under the Empire with extraordinary rigour, as State secrets, and any doctor who revealed the facts would have undergone a risk no one ventured to face. But we must not forget that our own men, who are volunteers, and not conscripts, did not love Afghan service; while service in the Caucasus was so detested by the obedient Russian Army that the Czar at last formed penal regiments, which were kept full by devices not always just, and very often cruel. Discipline under all this suffering has not failed in the French Army, though we note some most impolitic outbreaks of ill-temper against half-submissive Arabs, and observe that returned invalids are confirmed croakers; and in a European war, the "young" soldiers might prove as sufficient as Wellington's new army, half of which had never seen a shot fired, did at Waterloo. Of course, if the enemy were German, confidence would have to be regained; but if the first collision terminated in favour of the French, we should, we believe, speedily see the French Army once more pronounced one of the most formidable in Europe.

There is nothing less easily explicable in the whole history of War than the superior mobility of uncivilised races. They move, as a broad rule, three miles to their enemy's one, and the difference is not wholly due to the absence of impedimenta. No English infantry regiment, even if reduced to the barest fighting trim, and with its baggage left behind, would seriously hope to catch an Afghan regiment in full flight. The European cavalry would catch the native cavalry, because the horses would be better and better fed; but the infantry, except in the rarest cases, would be eluded. The native regiment, no doubt, makes sacrifices of its weaker soldiers, deserting them with a recklessness no British officer would imitate; but still there must be some positive difference in the capacity of the men, which, as the European is the stronger and the better fed, must be due to training. The one thing a civilised soldier is not taught to do is to march to the extent of his powers for days on end, and the consequence is that when called on he cannot do it. The uncivilised soldier has been compelled from boyhood, by the conditions of his life to do it constantly; and this, therefore, is the one thing in which he defeats his rival. He can, on an emergency, march fifty miles without breaking down, and he can march thirty miles a day for ten days running. The European cannot, and as the first business in war is to reach your enemy, the conquest of a foe always in front and never visible unless he pleases, becomes the most heartbreaking of tasks. We did not conquer Hyder Ali, even in a country so favourable to civilised armies as Madras, and unless the French can conciliate, that is, practically, buy, the Moorish tribes—a possibility, though a costly one—the President of the French Republic may, in 1900, be pursuing them from the new city of Gabes as he is now from the city of Tunis, and may own nothing twenty miles beyond the city's walls. The notion that "France must win in the end," is only a phrase. France may win, if she can induce the tribes to settle or to come to terms of peace, but all Europe tried for two hundred years to conquer the petty country of Syria in successive Crusades, and the Arabs kept it, for all that. The French have no advantage over the Crusaders except an Artillery, which they find, in a land without roads or forage, nearly impossible to drag.—*Spectator.*

THE IMPORTATION OF SILVER WARES INTO ENGLAND.

WE have received by the mail advance proof-sheets of a paper, which was to have been read on Wednesday last before the East India Association by Mr. Edward J. Watherston, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C., K. C. S. I., in the chair.

Mr. Watherston, in explaining the fiscal and other hindrances which beset the British manufacturers of silver plate, and which virtually prohibit the importation of Indian and other foreign silver wares into the United Kingdom, said:—It must often have occurred to colonists, Anglo-Indians more especially, that it is strange that the beautiful workmanship of native productions in silver, to be found not only in India, but also in Japan, should not be appreciated in England. It is but little known that this supposed want of appreciation is wholly caused by prevailing legislation. It has rightly been said that such hindrances are unjust, impolitic, subversive of the principles of modern fiscal legislation, obstructive to art progress, and an insurmountable obstacle to technical education in its application to silver smiths' work. The injustice is manifest, seeing that no other similar trade is taxed, and that the modern silversmith has to compete with the electro-plate manufacturer, who, by a strange anomaly, is permitted to assume marks for his wares so closely resembling the hall-mark upon the genuine silver article as not to be distinguishable at arm's length; while, at the same time, he is at perfect liberty to make goods of any quality he may please. He is also under no necessity to take out a licence, which in the case of a silversmith amounts to the sum of 5*l.* 15s. per annum. The impolicy of such hindrances is, unhappily, but too apparent; the trade is rapidly falling in amount. In 1855, the weight of silver upon which duty was paid amounted to 994,360 ounces; in 1859, this had fallen to 801,680 ounces; in 1877, to 798,206 ounces; in 1880, to 638,620 ounces. Thus, in a period of about a quarter of a century, during a time of unparalleled national prosperity, the output of the British silversmith has fallen by an amount of 355,000 ounces, or by more than one-third, representing a loss of at least 180,000*l.* of wholesale trade annually.

A glance at the Schools will suffice to show the great preference given by the students to those trades which are hampered by no restrictions, such as carpets, furniture, decoration, curtains, paper-hangings, brasswork, fenders, mechanical engineering—anything, indeed, but to the silver trade! And why? Because the silver trade being taxed, and consequently confined within the narrowest possible limits (the whole trade of the United Kingdom not amounting to more than 350,000*l.* a year), offers no temptation to artists to adopt it as a profession. High salaries are inconsistent with small profits. It is not the nature of a declining trade to attract labour or capital to it; whereas the trades above named not only attract labour and capital to themselves, but offer the very highest rewards to artists of eminence for their successful development. The same may be said of technical education; it is manifest that no scheme, however wisely devised, can benefit the silver trade until taxation and the other vexatious hindrances to trade have been abolished. In the first place, for so unremunerative a trade, no one will care to be technically educated. Secondly, inasmuch as every scheme must include theory and practice, it is plain that so long as the tax exists, there must be a serious hindrance to the work of education. So long as a law remains in force that, before an article is put together, almost in its rough state, it must be sent to Hall and a duty of from 12½ to 20 per sent. be paid upon it, it is useless to talk about technical education for the silversmith. The difficulties are, in point of fact, insurmountable. All silver plate exposed for sale in the United Kingdom must be hall-marked, and it must be of the ordained standard of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver to the pound, troy. Plate is sent to the various assay offices in the rough. It is there scraped, and the scrapings are submitted to the process of the "parting" assay. Should the goods stand the required test, the hall-marks—four in number, exclusive of the maker's mark—are applied, and, in addition to a small charge for marking, a duty of 1s. 6d. an ounce is payable. From the duty, a rebate of 3d. per ounce is allowed to cover a supposed loss in polishing and finishing. I shall refer to this matter hereafter. Should the goods or a single article comprised in a parcel, large or small, sent to the Hall, not stand the required test, the whole parcel is broken up and returned to the manufacturer. Foreign silver plate is admitted into this country upon payment of duty. But it cannot be exposed for sale unless hall-marked at one of the various assay offices, under a penalty of a fine of 10*l.* for each piece so exposed, and confiscation. There is a curious anomaly to be observed. The Government take the duty, and then forbid the goods being dealt in, excepting under such conditions as amount to a virtual prohibition. They must be "scraped and assayed." In other words, they—frequently highly finished and artistic articles—must go to a process which, in any case, necessitates their return to the workshop, and in most instances injures them past hope of recovery. This, I apprehend, is the question of interest this evening. It must seem to be a curiously impolitic law which forbids the subjects of the same dynasty to deal with one another in the case of one, and only one article of manufacture. The inconsistency is apparent. At a time when the price of silver, and as a consequence, the value of the Indian rupee, is depreciated, it is manifestly the interest of the Government, as it is of the people, that the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes should be encouraged—not, as now, discouraged—in every possible way. Far be it from me to plead that taking off the tax from silver plate and relaxing the laws relating to hall-marking would affect the value of silver in any great degree; but I do maintain that it might have some small effect, and that it is impossible to foresee what the effect might eventually be. There must be, there is, a limit to a hampered and hindered industry; under conditions of freedom, there is but the natural limit under the economic principle of supply and demand. It is not unreasonable to argue that there is no limit, inasmuch as one trade leads to, and plays into the hands of, another. For example, if the silver trade were free, it might be greatly assisted by the furniture trade, as is the case in India, chairs and other "household gods" being heavily ornamented with silver. At the present time, if a furniture manufacturer were to ornament a chair with silver, the Goldsmiths' Company and the Excise officers would pounce upon him at once for hall-marking, the duty, and a licence! We will now consider the objections raised by the trade against any alteration of the law. The first objection is that the duty is not "protective," inasmuch as the Customs' and Excise duties are levied *pari passu*; therefore, foreigners have nothing to complain about. Secondly, that it would be unfair to holders of stocks, and indeed to the general possessors of silver goods, to take off the tax without granting a drawback. Thirdly, that the duty, equally with the hall-mark, is a protection to the public, as, were there no duty, hall-marking, not being directly under Government control, would become obsolete, and then all sorts of terrible things would happen. Foreigners—including, of course, Indians—would import "rubbish," the public would be defrauded, and most terrible of events, the trade would be ruined. It need scarcely be said that these are simply the arguments of protectionists. The terrible event which would happen is that manufacturers would be exposed to foreign competition, and that small capitalists would embark in the trade. The duties upon gold and silver plate, together producing only 50,000*l.* per annum to the Exchequer, should be abolished with as little delay as possible, in conformity with the recommendation of the Select Committee on Hall-marking (1879). The question of hall-marking deserves considerations. It is certain that the public attach importance to the hall-mark. A great part of the trade share this conviction. A minority of the trade attach no importance whatever to it preferring the more modern system of a trade-mark as a guarantee of their wares. Hall-marking of gold and silver plate should, as now prevails in the case of gold and silver jewellery, be a voluntary institution; foreign plate (like foreign jewellery) being admitted free from any legislative interference. It will be manifest to every one in this room, with any knowledge of the beautiful work of India and America, and of its quality as respects the material, that the English public will not be much injured by its introduction for marktable purposes into this country; and as respects the manufacturers and dealers, wholesome competition, under conditions of freedom, enabling him to hall-mark his wares or not, as he may think proper, should—and, in the opinion of the writer of this paper, assuredly will—lead to a revival of one of the most ancient, as it is one of the most beautiful, of British industries; while, at the same time, it will develop a trade with India which should become of much importance to the people of both countries.

THE TUNISIAN SYREN.

M. ROUSTAN has gone back to Tunis, General Elias is sent about his business, and Madame Elias has not sent in her resignation to the French Consul. I have been favoured with the impressions of M. de Lesseps and other personages acquainted with her and Tunis, about his Delilah. Comte Ferdinand, of Canal celebrity, says it is a fixed dogma of his that a clever woman never grows old. But if he had any doubt on the subject, it would have been dispelled by the unimpaired beauty of Madame Elias at the age of forty-six, which she had reached when he last saw her. Comte d'Herrison, when she was two years older, envied Roustan for being accorded such a diplomatic coadjutor as the fair Italian. Baron de Billing is not less affirmative in testifying in private to the charms of "the French Consul's consolation," and to her power to resist the attacks of time, the blighting influence of an African climate, and the deteriorating action of the sort of life that "General" Elias is satisfied she should lead. A photograph taken of her this year in the fierce light of a Tunisian sun shows her still to be all that she appeared to M. de Lesseps in the more subdued light of a ball-room. The neck, arms, cheeks, and throat are still of faultless outline. There is not a pucker, crease, or hint of a double chin. One would say she was the age of La Fornarina when Raphael did her portrait, and of the same race—which I belive she is. Madame Elias is a woman of a too majestic physique to look well in an eel-skin dress and fallalas *à la* Frou-frou. She takes advantage, I am told, of the hot climate of Tunis to wear garments which thinly veil and clearly indicate the rare perfection of her form. Without classical affectation, there is old Roman feeling shown in her attire. Her dress generally is of some rich and flexible texture. Piquancy is given to it by the jewellery, which is often supplied by Alessandro Castellani. Madame Elias is of low origin. She was not born at Genoa, but in the States of the Church near the Alban hills. Her father was employed in the Pope's stables. Her mother was a great beauty, and was admired by Cardinal Antonelli, which may account for divers curious events in her history. Madame Elias must have received a fairly good education. She writes French with ease and correctness, and speaks it fluently, but with an Italian accent. Her tastes are Italian, and her ambition is to be able to retire to Italy and live there in princely style. M. Constant did a portrait of her in Tunis, and brought home with him a copy of it. The tinge of her complexion is that of old ivory. There is something in the face and neck of an idealised Sphinx. Large, mournful, and enigmatic dark eyes appear to "devour" the colourless face. About the nostrils, and in the lines dividing the upper lip from the cheeks, the accentuation is rather harsh. If a little harsher, it would render the physiognomy saturnine. Madame Elias is said to think a good deal. If she reflects on what she sees and hears, she must wonder at the folly with which the world is governed and the patience of the human herd. It does not appear that she is easy-going, or has any of those sensibilities which open the door to remorse, and often push women who have run off the rail into inconsistencies which are a redeeming feature, but at the same time a cause of utter ruin from a worldly point of view. Indeed, the bulk of evidence goes to prove that she obeys Machiævel in never being semi-scrupulous. If she has a weakness it is for Italy. It may be that this *femme de marbre* has often, when the French Consul was proving himself her devoted slave, mentally said, "The Italians be upon thee, Roustan!"—*Truth.*

"A FREE VIVISECTION TABLE."

MR. R. H. HUTTON in the *Nineteenth Century* combats the demand of the physiologists for "a free vivisection table," and thus indicates the reasonable limits of permissible experiments on animals:—

Since this subject was first discussed amongst us, the physiologists have caused a considerable change for the worse in the professional estimates formed of the anguish inflicted by this kind of experiment; —estimates changed for the worse chiefly in this, that there is a visible tendency now to whitewash even those most 'cruel vivisectors' whom the great physiologists of the past most earnestly denounced. At the time the Commission on Vivisection was sitting, six years ago, no expression could be found too strong for the cruelty of physiologists like Magendie. The late Professor Sharpey, for instance, spoke of some of Magendie's experiments as exciting 'a very strong feeling of abhorrence, not in the public mind merely, but especially among physiologists,' and he characterised one of these experiments as 'the famous, it ought rather to have been called the infamous experiment.' But if you read the medical journals now, there is hardly a trace of the same tone of passionate indignation against very agonising experiments. Compare the *Lancet* of 1875 with the *Lancet* of 1881, and no one can fail to be struck with the extraordinary change of tone, the disappearance almost of the apologetic line of excuse for vivisection, and the appearance in its place of a strongly aggressive scorn for the humanitarians, and of a tone of assertion for the absolute right of physiologists, so long as they have had a complete education on these matters, to do what they will in the cause of science without being called upon to render an account to any one. Even in speaking of Magendie, so humane and noble a thinker as Sir James Paget now expresses none of the disgust which evidently filled the late Professor Sharpey at the mention of that scientific tormentor's name. I was extremely struck by the sedulously moderate tone of this passage:—

"I think it probable that the pain inflicted in such experiments as I saw done by Magendie was greater than that caused by any generally permitted sport; it was as bad as that I saw given to horses in a bull-fight, or which I supposed to have been given in dog-fighting or bear-baiting. I never saw anything in his or any other experiments more horribie than is shown in many of Snyder's bore hunts, or in Landseer's 'Death of the Otter.'"

If any one will look at Professor Sharpey's account of the 'infamous' experiment to which he refers (which, however, Sir James Paget, perhaps, may not have seen) it will be difficult, I think, for him to imagine any anguish which 'sport,' however cruel, could inflict that could come near it. But the fashion nowadays—a fashion partly, I think, due to the frequent use of curari in all experiments in which anæsthetics are not used, a poison which, by paralysing the motor nerves, prevents all the usual signs of agony—is to speak in the most minimising and depreciating tone of the probable amount of pain suffered by the victims of physiological experiment, the contortions of whose bodies have perhaps all been stilled by a poison which, in Claude Bernard's opinion, rather increased than diminished the sufferings under the knife. It is to me perfectly clear, that the first effect of the new movement has been, by familiarising men with the subject, to diminish in a most striking degree the professional abhorrence of even the cruellest vivisections; and as one result of this, though no doubt a result produced without their own knowledge, to persuade the professional apologists for the practice that the actual sufferings inflicted on the victims are in almost all cases comparatively trifling, though it is quite certain that if any one were to propose to inflict the same on a criminal under a sentence of death, humane men like Sir James Paget, Professor Owen, and Dr. Wilks, would be utterly scandalised and horrified. If any one were to propose to them to have all the murderers under sentence of death put under curari and their bile-ducts opened by a surgical operation in order to inject various drugs, this process, with frequent reopenings of the wound, lasting for eight hours at a time, and the patients' lungs being kept all the time artificially in motion by the use of an engine in order to prevent their death through that paralysis of the lungs which curari causes, not only would these gentlemen be justly indignant, but all England would expect, and rightly expect, the humanest of our professions to lead the cry against a cold-blooded proposal. The criminal himself would no doubt ask, 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should suffer this thing?' and the inquiry would be most pertinent. For when this treatment is inflicted upon a few score of dogs, and we indignantly denounce it, we are rebuked by this most humane of professions for our grossly sentimental and injurious comments. And yet Dr. Anthony, the pupil and dissector of Sir Charles Bell, assured us when he was giving his evidence to the Royal Commission, that in his opinion the domestic animals are subject to the same especial sensibility of the nerves—hyperæstesia, the doctors call it—to which civilisation has rendered civilised human beings liable.

I may be asked how *far* I would carry my objection to the infliction of pain upon animals for the sake of men. And I think the question a most reasonable one. Unless we are prepared to lay down some principle for our guidance in these matters, there is nothing but bewilderment on the humanitarian side of the question, while the scientific men have the advantage of consistency in claiming to inflict any pain whatever of which they think the result likely to yield a decided balance of good. Yet I may say in passing that even they cannot persuade men to take much account of the same sort of calculation of the amount of health to be gained or life to be saved, where the set-off on the other side is not animal suffering, but a very much smaller amount of human liberty, pleasure, or privilege to be renounced or forbidden. The absolute prohibition of all acloholic drinks, except as a drug in the pharmacopœia of the medical man, would probably save a hundred times as many lives, and a thousand times as many constitutions, as all the painful experiments upon animals put together; yet no combination of doctors will ever force that upon us, and I think it is quite right that they should not be able to do so. Again, the refusal of weak nations to defend themselves against their adversaries would probably prevent infinitely more cruel deaths and crueller wounds than all the tortures inflicted on animals since the science of medicine had its rise have contributed to the same result; and yet men are quite right in not saving their lives and their constitutions at the cost of their liberty and their national life. I believe that no argument is practically weaker with men, in a case where moral considerations can be ranged on the other side, than the plea of utility to health and life. You might prevent numberless and complex diseases by prohibiting the marriage of men and women of unsound constitutions, but moral considerations will not allow the State to do it. Now what is the moral consideration which, in my belief, will outweigh all the pleas of the vivisectionists, and prevent mankind from accepting their estimate of the question at issue? I believe it is this—that while we are bound to keep animal *life* in subordination to that of man, we are also bound to kill humanely any creatures whose destruction is needful for our life, and regard them and treat them as *bonâ fide fellow-creatures*, in as far as their nature is akin to ours, and to associate our happiness with theirs. We are indeed bound to spare them just as much as we, if we were in the power of a higher race as they are in our power, should expect to be spared by that higher race, ourselves. Thus it seems to me that all those sufferings in which the lower animals only share our own fate—as the horse, for instance, shares the libilities of his rider in war, or in dangerous journey; or as the dog shares the abbreviated life and the various hardships of the St. Bernard monks in their work of mercy at the Swiss hospice—are perfectly legitimate. Such sufferings of the lower races tend to draw them closer to us, and to make us more kindly to them; and therefore sentimental writings about such mild discipline as that of the whip or the reins, or the captivity of cage birds, or any other pains which *mutatis mutandis* are of the same order as we would be willingly subjected to ourselves by a higher race for the sake of being identified with the life and aims of that higher race, sound maudlin, unmanly, and absurd. Suffering of some kind is the fate of all mortal beings; and, indeed, the sufferings of wild animals which have no association with man are probably quite as severe, and not nearly so ennobling, as the sufferings of domesticated animals when humanely trained [illegible] those who have a true sympathy for them. Bu[illegible] cannot conceive it possible that we can once be[illegible] to treat the lower races of animals as destined [illegible] benefit us chiefly by their agonies, without exti[illegible]uishing in ourselves that genuine sympathy wh[illegible] our common nature and common susceptibilities, a[illegible] indeed, as many men now hold, our common orig[illegible] ought to exite. I think that in a rough way we m[illegible] put ourselves in the place of the lower animals, a[illegible] ask what we, with their pains, and their sensiti[illegible]ness, and their prospects of life, and pain, and happiness, might fairly expect of beings of much greater power, but of common susceptibilities. Small pains, and sufferings, and risks, such as we ourselves would willingly undergo (were our lots as simple as theirs, and were there none dependent upon us) for the sake of helping those above us, we may fairly require of the creatures beneath us. I, for my part, have always thought that the genuine inoculations—the only really *very* fruitful experiments amongst those of recent times—should be included in this class, except in the rare cases where they are known to involve far more torture than the ordinary diseases to which animals are liable, especially as these inoculations may well benefit not only men, but the very creatures which suffer them. Indeed, there have been not a few medical men who have tried the effect of such inoculation upon themselves; and there would have been many more of such experimenters were not the claims of kindred among men so much more urgent than any claims amongst the lower animals possibly can be. But directly you come to the point where no man would willingly undergo the torture you propose to inflict, and where any man who proposed to inflict it on another human being, even though he were a condemned criminal, would be thought to be degrading his humanity by the proposal—then I say you also reach the point where to inflict it upon one of the lower creatures for the sake of man, is utterly destructive of the true tie between all sensitive beings, and of the true attitude with which civilisation itself requires that we should regard the fellow creatures in the ranks of life beneath us. Yet I tried in vain in the Commission on Vivisection to get any physiologist to put limits of any kind to the agony which he thought it right to inflict for what he called 'a sufficient end.'[*] Now it seems to me that if we are to separate the lower races of animals so entirely from man, that we may inflict any amount of anguish upon them purely for our own benefit—anguish which we should feel it utterly atrocious to inflict on the most criminal for the same end—we sever all ties of sympathy with the lower races of animals, and compel ourselves to assume towards them the moral attitude of selfish tormentors. And the result of that would, I believe, be so disastrous to our civilisation, that we should lose infinitely more in the tone and character of our humanity than we could ever gain in the lives we might save, or the limbs we might heal, or the diseases we might cure, by the knowledge derived from such tortures or from the sanatory resources which they might reveal.

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[*] Dr. Burdon Sanderson (*question* 2750) replies, for instance, 'My principle about that and all other cases, whatever the purpose may be for which pain is inflicted, is simply this, that the question of right and wrong depends upon the relation between the purposes, of the experiment and the pain inflicted, and the care which is taken that the experiment shall be done in the most efficient manner. If the purpose is a good purpose, and the experiment is made in the most skilful way in which it can be made, and if good care is taken that no unnecessary suffering shall be inflicted, I think that the whole thing is a right action; I have no hesitation about that.' And when questioned as to a case in which an eminent chemist had abandoned in the middle, as too agonising, an experiment on the effect of mineral poisons, Dr. Sanderson replied that while he declined to judge this particular case, of which he had no special knowledge, 'I think that a man after devising a method which he believes to be the best method that can be used for the purpose, and having considered the pain that is likely to be inflicted should not desist in the middle because that pain is inflicted; I think it would be foolish to do so. (*question* 2751.) Now let me just give an illustration of what physiologists, when left to themselves, as our biologists wish them to be left to themselves, really come to. This is the late Claude Bernard's own description of what a physiologist is and ought to be. He says in the *Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine*, p. 180: 'The physiologist is no ordinary man. He is a scholar, a man who is seized and entirely absorbed by a scientific idea. He does not hear the pain-wrung cries of the creatures. He is blind to the blood which flows. He has nothing before his eyes but his idea, and organisms, which are hiding their secrets from him, which he means to discover.' And this is what Professor Goltz thinks it right to do in the way of experiment: 'To make a machine which shall inflict needle-pricks with great force, and rapidly repeated, is not hard. One can easily employ the principle of the sewing-machine. On a circular plate of 1 lm. diameter I fastened fourteen English sewing-needles at equal distances. I also made a larger one of 2 lm. with forty needles. If this instrument be applied thirty or forty times, changing the place of the needle each time, to the same skull, you may be sure the perfected rind of the head is quite destroyed.' Page 134. Professor Goltz describes in detail his experiments on a dog, different parts of whose brain were removed on July 2, October 7, December 2, 1879, and February 10, 1880. It was subsequently blind and senseless. He killed it on February 21, 1881.

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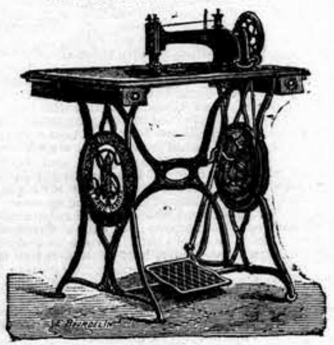

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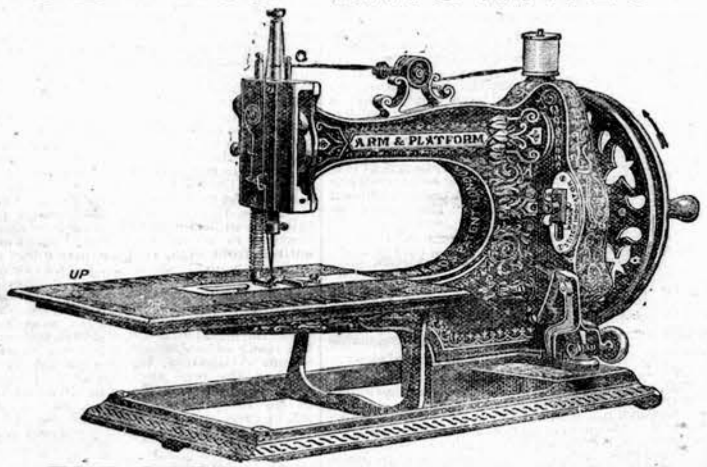

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ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a drink has been amply confirmed by fur[illegible] servation."—
NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.
August 8th, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, wri[illegible] thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while the fact of its being perfectly free from any mineral or acid ingredients constitutes it the best Dentifrice which can be used.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, universally in high repute for promoting the growth, improving and beautifying the human hair. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty is a sufficient proof of its merits. It is perfectly free from any lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W: JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,259—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
VERONA	3113	600	E. Ashdown	26th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
[illegible]	3036	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
VENETIA	2735	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
[illegible]WA	2939	600	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
[illegible]ZAPORE	3367	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
[illegible]ARA	2232	500	J. Orman	23rd „
[illegible]A	3300	550	————	30th „
BOMBAY	2283	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
ROME	5012	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
[illegible]	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
[illegible]CCA	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible]. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London [illegible] at Plymouth. By the others Passengers [illegible] vessels at Suez and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

[illegible] Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: [illegible] MONTHS—From date of departure to that of [illegible].

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

[illegible] TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BANGALORE	234[illegible]	450	C. Fraser	27th Jan.
DECCAN	34[illegible]	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
[illegible]VA	26[illegible]	450	M. DeHorne	24th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for one month)	600	375
[illegible] and back available for two months	150	75
[illegible] or Singapore and back do.	450	225

[illegible] for Australia change steamers at Galle. [illegible] leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

[illegible] AND O. COMPANY.

[illegible]THLY RETURN TICKETS.

[illegible]ENSION OF TIME.

[illegible] continuation of Quarantine in Italy, the duration of these tickets will [illegible] any loss of time on the voyage to [illegible].

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, Jan. 5th

28th Dec., 1881.

THREE MON[illegible]

EX[illegible]

DURING th[illegible] Egypt and I[illegible] be extended [illegible] Brindisi and Venice [illegible]

[illegible]NO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at [illegible]PLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

[illegible]RS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ITALY.	To MARSEILLES.	
Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
Without food.	II do. 350	Without food.
	III do. 145	

RUBATTINO [illegible] years, free of charge. [illegible]e 10 years, half fare.

[illegible]y Baggage will be delivered in LON[illegible] [illegible] to the extent allowed in the [illegible] extra Luggage will be charged for at [illegible] ascertained from the Agent.

[illegible] other 1st Class Steamers will leave [illegible] Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882. [illegible] on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

LEGHORN, NA[illegible] [illegible] SAID, heavy baggage are carried on board, the Company's steam launch, leaving between 10 and 11 a.m.

PASSENG[illegible]

To ALL PORTS [illegible] Tickets to London, available for [illegible]

I Class .. R 500	[illegible]ss Calais Route. R [illegible]	Brighton Route R 80
II do. .. 3[illegible]	do. .. 70	do. .. 50
III do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 133
[illegible]	do. .. 105	do. .. 98

The following [illegible] of Information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
[illegible]on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
[illegible]ary 3, 1882.

MANILLA, SUMATRA [illegible] Passengers [illegible] free of charge [illegible] Through Rail [illegible] From [illegible] Hand-book [illegible] apply to

[illegible]UNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM [illegible]VIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
[illegible]A	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
[illegible]	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
[illegible]RTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

[illegible]ssage-money (exclusive of Wines and [illegible] can be had on board at moderate prices) as [illegible]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
Port			
	375	295	113 0
	320	255	131 0
	300	240	122 0
	170	136	66 8

Bombay, Janu[illegible]

AUSTRO-HU[illegible] NA[illegible]

s.s. HUNGAR[illegible]
s.s. DAPHNE
s.s. VORWA[illegible]

Rates of [illegible] Spirits, which under:—
To Trieste
To Cyprus
Said
To Port Said
To Suez
To Aden

[illegible]TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, [illegible]ENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

[illegible] Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain [illegible]NCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on [illegible] February, 1882. [illegible] will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] to sailing. [illegible]NCES effected by the General Insurance [illegible]imited), Marine Branch. [illegible]her particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. CASTALIA	....	2,500	500	1st Feb.
s.s. ITALIA	....	2,500	500	15th „
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	30th Apl.
s.s. OLYMPIA	....	2,050	42[illegible]	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] Hornby Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY the 23rd instant, for the purchase of the paddle-steamer "DHOOMRARY," now lying in the Prince's Dock. The vessel is 191·52 gross tonnage, is fitted with a pair of diagonal oscillating condensing paddle engines of 90 horse power nominal; diameter of cylinder 40 inches; length of stroke 4 feet; and was built of iron at Birkenhead by Messrs. GEORGE FORRESTER & COMPANY, in the year 1866. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least [illegible] of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the [illegible], and before delivery is taken.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
[illegible], Bombay, 14th January, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on the sea shore, consisting of three bed-rooms, drawing-room, dining-room, spacious verandah. The situation commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

BREACH CANDY.

THREE upper-storied BUNGALOWS TO LET at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 225, 225, and 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW near the Ridge on Wilderness mount, containing a drawing, dining and four bed-rooms, commanding a charming sea veiw. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET in Hornby Row, a very desirable TOP-FLOOR consisting of a drawing, dining and three bed-rooms, with a kitchen on the top. Water laid on, and has a neat little garden. Rent Rs. 100, including all rates and taxes. For other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Ahmednagar Municipality from 1st April next. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification and ability. Apply

FRAMJEE ARDESEER,
Chairman, Municipality, Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar Municipal Office, 20th Jan., 1882.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at noon on the 15th February, 1882, for the SUPPLY of and REPAIRS to BARRACK FURNITURE for the year 1882-83.

All information on this subject may be obtained by personal application, at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, during office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at noon on the 15th February, 1882, for the execution of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to all the MILITARY and CIVIL BUILDINGS, in charge of the Defences Office, at Bombay, Butchers Island and Hog Island for the season 1882-83. Conditions and forms of contract can be seen and copies of schedules of rates obtained on payment of Rs. 1-4-0 per copy at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, during office hours. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1881.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To confirm election of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., as a Director.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To consider proposals of Messrs. E. Dyer and Co., Brewers, and the Nynee Tal Brewery Co. for Guarantee of Government contracts, and to pass Resolutions thereon.
(6) To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 21st January, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE MEHTA has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY the following property, viz., All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 5,800 square yards or thereabouts, situated on the west side of the Arthur Road or the Byculla Flats, in the Mandvi Registration subdistrict outside the Fort of Bombay, and bearing old No. 15 and new No. A/11865 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue; and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Borah Hyder Ally Cassumjee, on or towards the south by Government swampy ground, on or towards the east by a burial ground, the property of the said Corporation, and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging jointly to Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta and the said Byramjee Pestonjee Mehta. ALL PERSONS having any claim upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, purchase or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19, Rampart Row, within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if any.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1882.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.........Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash „ 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„ 100	2	0
„	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„ 100	2	4
„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„ 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY.
RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 by the BURLESQUE,
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.: performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH JANUARY:
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY:
GRAND PANTOMIME
THE FORTY THIEVES
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

STAGE MANAGER..................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER..............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 23rd idem, as under:—QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 o'clock p.m., and SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3-30 o'clock p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Offices, 21st January, 1882.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 150 each are made PAYABLE at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on or before the 3rd of July and 10th of August, 1882, respectively.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWISS MILK.

THE undersigned strongly recommend the adoption of NESTLE'S BRAND only for the nurture of Infants. From a careful examination and from the testimony of MOTHERS they are convinced that it is the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. The change to it from other Milks IS PRODUCTIVE OF NOTHING BUT BENEFIT in the Nursery. Arrangements are made for constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Constant fresh importations received by

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.
Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions, in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH or LONDON; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to VENICE; as the three days' Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

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Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

NOTICE.

MR. E. HONEGGER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm from THIS DATE.

E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1882.

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THE DATE for RECEIVING OFFERS for S.-P. and D. Bank Property in Karrachi has been ALTERED from 23rd to 30th January at 10 a.m.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators, S. P. and D. Bank,
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WANTED ASSISTANTS for the Godowns. Portuguese preferred. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Byculla.

FOR SALE, a HARMONIUM (price Rs. 100), and a BICYCLE (price Rs. 75). Apply at the BYCULLA HOTEL.

REQUIRED a CLERK accustomed to up-country Cotton business, to go to a Press up-country. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Band-stand. Comfortable accommodation for Married and Single Gentleman at Rs. 4 per day and Rs. 90 per month.

ARAB HORSES for SALE at Parell Road Commission Stables, near Sir J. J. Hospital. FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE COLAH, Proprietor.

ALLAHABAD CONFECTIONERY.—Almond, Hard Bake, Star Rock, Toffee, Acidulated Lemon Drops, &c., &c., at the Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI.

BANDORA GENERAL LIBRARY is opened to the Public, from 1st January, 1882, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. COWASJEE SORABJEE PATELL, Secretary.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in tins, containing 2 lbs. at Rs. 1-8 per tin, at W. J. ESSAI'S Cash Stores, Fort, and Market, and from Mr. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

JUST unpacked an excellent and choice selection of JAPANESE, CHINESE and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES. Prices moderate. An inspection kindly solicited. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Humum Street.

A GENTLEMAN intending to stop in Bombay for several months, desires a room with board in a private family, near the centre of the city. Apply to "F.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—B. A. P. "FARIZ," 13-1½, winner of many chases and on the flat. Highest offer up to 1st February over Rs. 1,500 will be accepted, as owner is giving up racing. He is entered at Lucknow Spring Meeting, and is now in training there. Apply to R. B. FISHER, Esq., Xth Hussars, Lucknow, before that date.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the R. A. Mess, Colaba. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Mess Committee.

THE HAIR CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a grey Arab CHARGER, 14-2 hands, 8 years old, and quiet in saddle. Price Rs. 450. Apply MESS TENT, Esplanade.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced EUROPEAN CUTTER (Tailoring Department). Apply BADHAM, PILE & CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a quite new canoe Landau, having self-acting hood, by Morgan. Apply PESTONJEE EDULJEE MEHTA, 7, Hummum-street, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BARMAID WANTED at once, must be European. Good salary with Board, Lodging and Washing. No Sunday work. Apply, stating age, to "CRITERION," *Gazette* office.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY REQUIRED for a Bar. First class salary will be given with everything found. Address, stating age, to H. H., office of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, at Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar, a grey Australian GELDING, late the property of General Warre, C. B., perfectly broken to all arms and exceptionally quiet up to any weight.

FOR SALE, Griffin's Sparkling PALE ALE, Rs. 6 per dozen quarts and Rs. 4 per doz. pints. Large discount allowed to Messes and Clubs. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE and Co., 1, Forbes-street, Fort.

WANTED, Employment as Corresponding Clerk, Store-keeper, or Superintendent of outdoor works in Bombay or Mofussil. Eight years' experience in India and China. Good certificate. Apply A. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a C. A. HORSE, 14-3, 6 yrs., price Rs. 500. A bay C. B. Pony, 13 hands, 5 years. Dog-cart and English Harness complete, price Rs. 400. Saddle, Bridles, Tandem, Harness, &c. Apply to Dr. McNAMARA, Ahmednagar.

W. RODGER, M.I.M.E., Consulting Engineer and Machinery Agent, having left Bombay, he requests that all communications may be addressed to him at Sheagaum, West Berar, or to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever. Their sale in 1879 amounted to 431,167, while in 1880 538,60[illegible] machines. Thus their increasing demand can be seen by facts and figures. For cash or on hire. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, the Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a RESPECTABLE ENGLISH YOUNG LADY to attend to the Bar in a FIRST-CLASS English Establishment. No objection if inexperienced in Hotel business. Must be young, good-looking and attractive. A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to a suitable person, with BOARD and LODGING. She would be well treated, and her duties not excessive. All applications received in strict confidence. Apply by letter only, in the first instance, giving full particulars to "T. S. B.," office of this paper.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

OWING to the advice of lower prices in England Government Paper is a little down to-day, and we quote 4 per cents 101⅜ for immediate delivery, 101⅝ for February and 101⅝ for March.

The Share-market generally is steady on the whole, and the alterations we have to make in quotations are few and slight. In Press Companies the only alterations we note are an advance in the Apollo from Rs. 460 to Rs. 470, and in the Berar from Rs. 435 to Rs. 440. In Miscellaneous shares Burmahs have advanced another Rs. 50, and we now quote them Rs. 2,250. In Spinning shares, we do not note much alteration. Many of the leading stocks are unaltered, but in a few there is a variation of about Rs. 5 per share. In some few cases a slight advance, and in some few a slight decline.

EXCHANGE.—There is not much business being done to-day, and we quote rates as under :—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.
Banks	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 9-32d.	1s. 8 11-32d.

	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Credits	1 8 7-16	1 8½
Documents	1 8 15-32	1 8 21-32
Francs	215	217

After 15th February, rates are 1-32 lower, for sterling, but francs are the same as given above.

The COTTON Market is very dull to-day, and though sellers generally are willing to make some slight concessions in price to induce business, it has not led to much being done. Oomras are at present the great staple dealt in, and for those the current rates of the day are as follows, *viz.* :—

Oomras, Good	Rs.	186
Do. Fully Good Fair	,,	185
Do. Good Fair	,,	179

In Bengals and Dholleras we do not note any alteration. "Good" [illegible] has been offered at Rs. 225 for March and Rs. 224 for April delivery, but probably this is not the general quotation.

The weekly sales advised from Liverpool add up to 67,000 bales. The trade has taken of this 63,000 bales, which with 15,000 bales forwarded, makes the large week's total of 78,000 bales, and which looks as if Manchester did not feel much the depression in Eastern markets.

Sales of Surats during the week have only been 5,000 bales, and the imports have been 9,000 bales. The stock in Liverpool now stands at 61,000 bales, and in London at 38,000 bales, and the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom 91,000 bales, all of which are large for this season of the year, when the visible supply of Surats is usually at a considerably lower point.

The following is our usual statement of the general position of the staple generally compared with former years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Stock of all kinds in Liverpool	597,000	470,320	478,770
Of which Surats	61,000	33,190	28,610
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,100,000	2,786,000	2,572,000

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. We do not hear, however, of much new business having been done during the day. The detailed quotations may be taken as follows :—

To Liverpool, *via* Canal, January, February, and March shipment, 37s. 6d.
Do. do. do. April and May, 38s. 9d.
Do. *via* Cape, sailing ships, Ready, 40s. Forward, 45s.
London, *via* Canal, Ready, 38s. 9d.
Havre, do. Ready and Forward, 40s.
Genoa and Marseilles, January and February, 45s. and 2s. Exchange.
Venice and Trieste, by P. and O., 50s. ; by Canal Steamer, 47s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,600	1,000	500	90	1,125
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	310
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	143
New issue	..	100	30	..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s	640
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	845
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	505
Empress S. & W. Co.	730	500	all	Rs. 73-8	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150		565
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	893
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	885
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	915
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,975
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	257½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,200
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	885
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	745
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Scoonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	825
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	710
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	205

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B., B. & C. I. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,500	50	800
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholleea Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p. s.	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p. s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	445
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	177½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,030
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00	all	50	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	150
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	155x 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,250
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	11
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	220
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	940
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		25	..	10

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th January as compared with that for the 31st December, 1881:—

LIABILITIES.	31st Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	17th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,968	4	4	30,11,968	4	4
Treasury balance	2,34,76,898	5	11	2,23,97,481	3	10
Other Deposits	2,60,59,205	13	1	2,43,79,581	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,63,699	4	1	8,67,390	6	4
Sundries	15,97,712	12	4	8,31,157	13	4
Rs.	7,49,09,482	7	9	7,14,80,580	4	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	88,70,087	2	0	89,09,591	1	0
Other authorized Invtm's	39,22,205	0	0	39,01,110	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,11,14,702	4	4	73,91,494	10	1
Credits on do.	70,18,216	3	4	79,77,665	4	7
Bills Discounted	2,11,19,193	1	0	2,04,46,291	15	3
Balances with other Banks	8,66,830	5	8	7,90,764	1	[illegible]
Bullion	7,39,174	8	1	7,32,117	5	1
Dead Stock	11,30,591	7	11	11,68,957	5	[illegible]
Stamps	6,627	1	0	7,095	3	0
Sundries	7,53,581	14	5	6,80,606	11	[illegible]
Cash at Head Office	63,45,896	13	5	52,26,259	7	3
Do. at Branches	1,50,12,313	7	9	1,27,40,037	5	2
Rs.	7,49,09,482	7	9	7,14,80,580	4	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain W. F. Green, sailed on the 21st instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Burswell, 1,204 tons, Captain J. Wallace, sailed on the 21st instant for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE barque Curim Bux, 345 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber and general.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, sailed on the 21st instant for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 165 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lord Derby, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Foster, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (13th December), with a cargo of 2,159 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Lord Derby (s)	Foster	Cardiff, Dec. 13.
21	Curim Bux (s)	Nacoda	Moulmein.
	Alvah (s)	Watson	Newport, Dec. 22.
22	Bangalore (s)	Fraser	Venice, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
21	Gour Wilmott	Chasto	Calcutta.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Burswell (s)	Wallace	Marseilles.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch.
	Sicily (s)	Green	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Cannanore, Jan. 8.
	Merkera (s)	Hay	London, Dec. 8.
	Martin Scott	Kerr	Liverpool, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.—Steamers Shahjehan, Billow, Glenrath and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
18	Ancona (s)	Calcutta.
19	Tibre (s)	Galle.
	D. Buckingham (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
18	Ceylon (s)	Calcutta.
19	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—2 hogsheads portwine, Byramjee Nusserwanjee.
Sicily (s)—8 packages glassware, Fazul Dossa.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilia (s)—275 packages gunpowder, Geo. Gohagan.
Brenda (s)—100 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 12 casks iron wire, Essoofally Cadurbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Assam (s)—2 cases dye, Balloobhoy Moolchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent (s)—200 bales cotton, [illegible] Spinner and Co.
Cyphrenes (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, and 198 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Bapty Brothers ; 70 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
Sahara (s)—29 bales wool, Jeewraj Damodur ; 101 bales cotton, Kewaldass Treccondass ; 19 bales cotton, Mooljee Veljee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tezpall Gopejee ; 63 bales cotton, Mooljee Govindjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ludha ; 137 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee ; 63 bales cotton, Canjee Jetha ; 102 bales cotton, Heerjee Poonja ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 115 bales wool, Mottee Jetta.
Parkland (s)—800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurpat ; 40 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Dorabjee ; 53 bales cotton, Luckmidass Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tharia Topen ; 51 bales cotton, Mooljee Govindjee ; 311 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Moojee ; 26 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Boyne (s)—1,281 cwts wheat, Luckmidass Moolljee ; 79 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers ; 140 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall ; 31 bales cotton, Narrundass Anundjee ; 35 bales cotton, Jetta Purshotum ; 61 bales cotton, Goculdass Jettanee ; 375 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 71 bales cotton, Dewjee Megjee and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co ; 25 bales cotton waste 2 bales hemp and 23 bales rags, Assur Jaitha ; 40 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.
Scots Grey (s)—120 tons bones, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 799½ cwts wheat, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Vurdhmon Govindjee ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Maisee Corsee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—23 cwts mother-of-pearl-shells and 50 lbs tortoise shell, Vursondass Purushram ; 81 cwts horns, Esmail Nensee ; 122 cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 405 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettance ; 3 bales hides, Abdoolremon Ahmed ; 4 bales skins, Mahamed Nensey ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 35 cwts wax, Ruttonjee Manuckjee.
Claudius (s)—21 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co ; 15½ cwts indigo, Khuttowmull Tolaram.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovoine (s)—19¼ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co ; 21 cwts linseed, Shewjee Dhurumsey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Burswell (s)—2,412 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sibilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Manilla (s)—5,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,237½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 189½ cwts groundnuts and 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cerigo (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cerigo (s)—350 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 92 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Verino (s)—108 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Congo (s)—51,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Enchantress (s)—300 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co ; 32½ cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpall and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co ; 195 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 cwts gum, Govurdhundass Narondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—6½ cwts horns, Khakeebhoy Hemanee ; 78 cwts sandalwood, Vunmalee Jewar ; 33 cwts bedhum, Datardina Mowjee ; 38 cwts olibanum, Abdoola Hunsraj ; 51 cwts sharkfins and 42 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Hurnath Roopajee ; 195 bales twist and 208 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 8½ cwts cloves, Fezerally Moosabhoy.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

150-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

615-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.
115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurgovandas vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. McFarlane, Cassibai—
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others—[illegible] Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
116-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha—[illegible] vs Trickumjee Veljee and others—J. B. and [illegible] D., P. and G. and J. Macfarlane.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the [illegible] Spinning S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir [illegible] C. L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another petitioners.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in this list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
NEW LONG CAUSES.

483-81—J. Macfarlane—Rustomjee Bejunjee vs Pestonjee Bejunjee—Jefferson, B. and D.
486-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Vulcebhoy Cassumbhoy and others.
487-81—M. H. Khan—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Sobharam Mathooradass and another—J. C. Cama.

LONG CAUSES.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Hemingway vs J. Hemingway—Hearn, C. and L.
513-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Hemingway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Hemingway—Chalk and W.
339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonice vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·055
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	60·1
Relative humidity of Air	·531
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	71·7
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	306.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 20.

Bayly, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

De Burgh, Captain, Leicestershire, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bayly, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 23.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at the oval near the Band-stand at 7-30 p.m. (Madras time). White uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

Bugler T. A. Allen, D. Company, is promoted to Corporal from this date.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, January 20.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Sind Horse—Lieut. W. A. Thompson, S. C., Offg. Sqn. Officer 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Offg. Sqn. Officer.

8th Regt. N. I.—Major O. W. Braine, Wing Officer 18th N. I., Offg. Comdr. 29th N. I., to officiate as 2nd in Command.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. G. G. H. Fulton, 11th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Major J. G. E. Griffith, transferred to the 16th N. I.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. C. Jameson, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Col. Chapman, retired dated 1st Dec.

Major J. Withers, Wing Comdr., (seconded) to be 2nd in Comd., vice Lieut. Col. Jameson, dated 1st Dec.

Major J. Ketchen, Wing Comdr., 28th N. I., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Major Withers, seconded for service on the Staff.

The undermentioned Medical Officers A.M.D. are appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Surg. Major A. C. Gaye, General duty, Poona Circle ; Surg. Major C. S. Close, Gen. duty, Sind Circle.

Surg. Major J. D. Edge, M. D., A.M.D., is transferred from General duty, Poona Circle, to General duty, Mhow Circle.

Surg. D. C. Davidson, I. M. D., having returned from furlough to England, is placed on General duty, Presidency Circle, from date of arrival.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R. A. officers in this Command have taken place :—

Capt. W. T. G. Denny has been posted to 15-9 R. A., vice Duthy ; Capt. P. K. L. Beaver has been posted to C-2 R. A., vice Challenor ; Capt. A. J. Dunnage has been posted to E-2 R. A., vice Flint ; Lieut. H. M. Sandbach has been posted to 5-11 R. A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Baroda Station order, dated 15th Jan., appointing Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, 11th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer in addition to his own duties vice Lieut. Thatcher, 20th N. I., leaving the station with effect from the 17th Jan.

Gloucestershire Regt. (2nd Bn.)—Regtl. order dated 4th Jan., appointing Lieut. C. J. Vines to officiate as Instr. of Musketry to the Bn., vice Lieut. Trotman promoted.

Regtl. order dated 5th Jan., appointing Lieut. the Hon. R. French to officiate as Instr. of Musketry to the Bn., vice Vines.

Sappers and Miners—Regtl. order dated 16th Jan., appointing Lieut. J. D. Fullerton, R. E., doing duty officer to officiate as Qr.-mr. and Supdt. of the Park and Field Train from the 16th Oct. to 8th Dec., and Lieut. J. J. W. Prendergast, R. E., to officiate as doing duty officer for the same period, vice Lieut. G. T. Jones.

4th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 10th Jan., appointing Lieut. D. F. A. K. Ancketill, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr. as a temporary measure in addition to his own duties on the departure of Lieut. Bayley.

8th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 31st Dec., appointing Major H. C. Morse, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt., vice Col. Fellows, proceeded on leave.

18th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 16th Jan., appointing Lieut. L. H. Vidal, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr. in addition to his own duties.

20th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order dated 10th Jan., appointing Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, Wing Officer, and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr. as a temporary measure in addition to his own duties, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

A. M. D.—Brig. Surg. F. G. Short to remain in England from 27th Dec. to 26th April, on medical certificate in extension. Surg. Major J. O'Farrell to remain in England from 21st Dec. to 20th March on medical certificate in extension.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 14.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd N. I.—Col. T. N. Baker, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Shawe, vacated on attaining Col.'s allowances. Dated 29th Oct.

Maj. H. G. Waterfield, Offg. 2nd in Comd, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 12th Dec.

5th N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. May, Bl. Inf., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Lewes, retired with effect from date of joining.

12th N. I.—Lieut. G. A. Collings, Wing Officer, to be Qr-mr., vice Angelo, appointed Adjt. Dated 18th Aug.

33rd N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. W. Rutherfurd, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Harris, retired. Dated 7th April.

Lieut. Col. H. Thompson, S. C., on furlough to be 2nd in Comd., vice Rutherfurd.

Major H. O. Cumberlege, Wing Officer 39th N. I., and Brigade Major on the establishment, to be Wing Comdr., vice MacTier, retired.

Major Cumberlege will be seconded in the 33rd N. I. while employed on the staff.

Capt. J. M. Taylor, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt., is, under instructions from the House Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

The following order is confirmed :—

Peshawar Station order, dated 9th Sept., directing Lieut. W. H. Pain, 2nd Bn. Queen's Regt., to receive over from Lieut. Col. J. O. Travers, 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt., as a temporary measure, the charge of the transport animals at that station.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. J. G. Sparke, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt., in G. O. C. C. dated the 17th Dec., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Major G. E. Maule, (B Bat. 2nd Brig.) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

1st Bn. Leinster Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Kempster, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 33rd N. I.,) to Calcutta, from the 25th Dec. 1881, to the 25th June 1882, to study the native languages.

2nd Bn. Rl. Fusiliers.—Lieut. (Adjt.) C. D. M. Gall, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 18.*)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, to be the Collr. and Magte. of the Nilgiri Dist.

Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of the Nilgiri Dist.

Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere, to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of the Nilgiri Dist., during the employment of Mr. Mackenzie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. R. S. Benson, Asst. Collr., Cuddapah, to act as Temporary Special Asst. Collr. and Magte for Settlement Duties, Nilgiri Dist.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, to be Addl. Sess. Judge, with jurisdiction in all cases committed from the Nilgiri Dist. not being cases punishable with death or cases (except those of old offenders) punishable with transportation for life.

Mr. W. E. T. Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, to be Sub. Judge at Ootacamund in the Nilgiri Dist. The above appointments to take effect from the 1st Feb., the date of the abolition of the Commissionership of the Nilgiris.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, Asst. Supt. of Police, Kishna Dist., to act as Supdt., of Police, Anantapur Dist., during the employment of Mr. T. E. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. D. Ainsly, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ganjam Dist., to officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., during the employment of Mr. G. T. Egan on other duty or until further orders.

Proby, Sub-Registrar E. J. Stephens, Offg. Sub-Registrar, Nellakota, to be Sub-Registrar of Periyakulam, Madras Dist., vice T. Srinivasa Pillai, resigned—to join on being relieved at Nellakota.

Mr. A. F. Cox, Acting Head Asst. Magte. of North Arcot, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Mr. W. E. T. Clark, Sub.judge of Ootacamund, in the Dist. of Nilgiris, is appointed to be a Magte. of the 1st Class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Magtes. of that class by Notification of 1st Jan. 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., Chaplain of Trimulgherry, furlough for two years, from the 2nd of Feb., with the usual subsidiary leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Prichard, Dy. Collr. for General Duties, Bellary, to be Dy. Collr. in charge of the Treasury, Ootacamund, with effect from the 1st Feb.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Stainforth, General List, Infy. Wing Officer, 21st Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for 300 days.

The following order by the Officer Commanding Centre District is confirmed :—

Captain V. L. Mathias, 39th Regt. N. I. to act as Officer in charge of Pensioners, and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, without prejudice to his own duties, during the indisposition of Lieut.-Col. Chisholm or until further orders.

Surg. J. Hunter, I. M. D., in medical charge of the 37th Grenadiers, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year from the date of embarkation.

Surg.-Major W. J. Busteed, M. D., I. M. D., 13th Regt. N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 10th Jan.

Mr. C. Hill, to be a Lieut. in the Railway Volunteer Co. at Pothanore.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. W. Hands, S. C., Dy. Judge Adv., to officiate as Judge Adv.-Gen., vice Col. Wilson, retired. Dated 7th Jan.

Surg.-Major Pearse R. E., I. M. D., Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, is (provisionally) confirmed in that appointment vice Surg. Major Cooper, retired. Dated 27th Dec.

Lieut.-Col. W. Chisholm, S. C., in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 18th Jan., or date of depature, Capt. V. L. Mathias, S. C., 39th Regt. N. I., performing the duties of the appointment on Lieut.-Col. Chisholm's responsibility.

The services of Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, B. S. C., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The initials of the Christian names of Lieut.-O'Connell of the Bangalore V. R. Corps. are T. J., [illegible] as notified in G. O. C. dated 3rd Sept. 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. G. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8 King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
* "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
GENERAL the Hon'ble A. E. HARDINGE,
Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

THE ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS BALL will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 3rd February.

PRESIDENT :
MAJOR THE HON'BLE LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.
COMMITTEE.
CAPT. PROUDFOOT, ADJT.
CAPT. TENNENT, B. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ROSS, B. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, B. V. R.
QUARTER-MASTER SOUNDY, B. V. R.
COLOR SERJT. GEORGE, B. V. R.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY and Co.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs.	8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,,	10
Non-volunteer Single Ticket	,,	10
Non-volunteer and Two Ladies	,,	12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,,	5

W. M. TENNENT, Hony. Secy.
A. B. ANDERSON, Hony. Treasurer.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1882.

(1.)—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P. M. (*Bombay time*) precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.

(2.)—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 P. M. (*Bombay time*).

(3.)—VISITORS will alight from their carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University.

(4).—PROCESSION.—At 5 15 P. M. (*Bombay time*) the Procession in the [illegible] will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and *remain standing* until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.
II. EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, AND BISHOPS.
(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers ;
Members of the Legislative Council ;
Judges of the High Court ;
Members of Council ;
BISHOPS ;
Chief Justice.
Commander-in-Chief.
III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates.

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his admission to the Degree.

His Presentation by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor ; and

His Admission to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HORSFALL—January 19th, at Madras, the wife of T. M. Horsfall, Esq., M. S. (daughter of Surgeon Major H. King), of a daughter.

NORTH—January 9th, at Mysore, the wife of J. G. North, of a son.

SCOTT—January 20th, in the down mail train, between Jubbulpore and Allahabad, the wife of A. Scott, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LLEWHELLIN—AYERS—At St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. T. J. Rawson, Pearce Michael Llewhellin, fourth son of the late George W. Llewhellin Esquire, of Pembrokeshire, to Frances Anne [illegible] daughter of the late William Ayers, [illegible] of Westcomb House, Everdon, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

RASCHEKE-THEOBALD—January 18th, of dysentery, at New T[illegible], Cuddalore (the scene of his early labors in the S. P. G. Mission), Carl Gottlieb Rascheke-Theobald, aged 66 years and 6 months.

WOOD—January 16th, at No. 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta Edmund Selborne Bovill, eldest and dearly beloved son of E. P. Wood, barrister-at-law, aged 7 years and 11 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER." The controversy has been carried sufficiently far.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1882.

IT cannot be said that the Amir Abdul Rahman is showing any want of sternness in maintaining his position. He has shot Muhammud Jan, the famous Afghan chief who re-took Kabul from General Roberts, shutting that General up in Sherpur, and was the soul of the resistance which ended in Abdul Rahman himself being placed on the *musnud*. For an Afghan ruler to shoot such a man off-hand is to shew as much nerve as would have been required by Victor Emmanuel had that sovereign resolved to shoot Garibaldi after Aspromonte. The Amir has shot several other chiefs of more or less note who were suspected of plotting against his throne in the interest of Yakoob Khan's family. He has put the aged Musk-i-Alam—the Fragrance of the World—in prison, and is carrying things with a very high hand indeed. The boldness of all this must be admitted, but its policy is very doubtful. The men whom the Amir is imprisoning and shooting are men of great personal influence ; they were the heroes of the late war against the infidel. A violent revulsion of the religious and national sentiment of the country will infallibly overwhelm the Amir if he carries his system of tyrannical repression beyond certain limits which he must now have very nearly reached. There can be little doubt that the imprudent severity of his rival, Ayoob Khan, in executing his father-in-law and three important chiefs at Herat paved the way for the defection which at a critical moment snatched the crown from his hand and sent him a friendless fugitive to Persia. Abdul Rahman may of course succeed in holding his position by the expedient, so natural to an oriental, of slaughtering all his enemies. But he is much more likely to establish a blood feud with powerful tribes which, if they move against him, may send him packing after Ayoub Khan, with even less chance than he of eventual return.

THE remarks which we have on two or three occasions deemed it our duty to make in regard to the working of the Commissariat Department in the field have brought us many communications on both sides of the question from men who were in Afghanistan during the war, and are able to speak from personal knowledge of the real state of affairs during some of the most trying periods of the war. The conclusions to which these communications and others have led us are briefly these,—that there has been a certain amount of fraud, reaching in some instances to a considerable amount ; that, under the circumstances, some fraud, and even a great deal of fraud, was well nigh inevitable ; but that there was no want of anxiety to discover the culprits on the part of the superior officers of the Department ; that their vigilance resulted in the detection of many of the guilty, and must have prevented a great deal of plunder which would otherwise have taken place ; and that the Department, on the whole, did an immense amount of hard work under circumstances of great difficulty, and that the majority of its members, far from being the set of venal blackguards popularly supposed, have stood the ordeal to which they were subjected with fair credit. That there were black sheep among them is, however, to our mind quite undeniable, and it is equally evident that, to prevent abuses in future wars, the Department must be supplied with a larger staff in time of peace, and made independent of the improvised commissariat-wallahs who now form too large a proportion of the men employed when an emergency arises. It may safely be accepted that, to many people, employment in the Commissariat Department appears a reasonable opportunity when a "smart" man may line his pocket out of the army chest with as much impunity as an army contractor may bleed his country with paper shoes or sand cartridges. A declaration of war requires an extraordinary increase of the Commissariat Department, and to it float a crowd of adventurers who have long lain in wait for something profitable to turn up. Admitted to the Commissariat they know that peace means their dismissal, and that their harvest must be garnered while the armies are in the field. The laxity of control natural to the early organization of a campaign affords abundant opportunities for the initiation of a system of fraud which may defeat the attempts of the shrewdest supervisors at a later period to detect.

It is not only that men of doubtful character obtain admission into the department in the hurry incidental to the outbreak of war, but that the means of correcting abuses which subsequently come to light, and punishing the offenders are totally inadequate. It is probable the unfortunate tendency of military officers to make a joke of Commissariat peculation encourages offenders, while it is unquestionable that the difficulties in the way of obtaining a conviction often promises them comparative immunity. To illustrate the last-mentioned difficulty, let us suppose a man is found in possession of a sum of money which he could by no apparent possibility have obtained honestly. The evidence is abundantly conclusive that it is the spoil of some fraudulent transaction. At this stage, however, the Deputy Judge Advocate appears on the scene, and expounding military law, lays it down that, inasmuch as the particular fraud by which the culprit obtained the money has not been proved, the man is not guilty. Now, it may be fairly concluded that the "particular fraud" being in numbers of cases insusceptible of proof, the defrauders of the army chest, if they are only fairly skilful, are tolerably safe from punitive consequences. Under such circumstances it is surprising to find that so many offenders have been brought to book as is evidenced by the results of the inquiries arising out of the Afghan campaign. It is also consoling to know that in cases where the accused have escaped on some technical point, indirect punishment has overtaken them, which in the end may not, unlikely, have proved as effectual as that which could have been meted out by a court of inquiry.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to refer in detail to the excellent work done by the Bombay Commissariat Department, as a whole, during the Afghan war. The successful provisioning of the line from Kandahar so as to enable the army of General Roberts and the garrison of the city to retire was, under the special circumstances, an achievement of the first order. The Shorawak expedition may also be cited as an example of energy and resource, for had not the grass of Shorawak been sought out and brought in, we would have been under the necessity of bringing *bhoosa* from India to the Pishin posts at the cost of ten or eleven rupees per maund : whereas in no case was more than Rs. 6 paid after the discovery of Shorawak. Finally, when it is mentioned that during the retreat from Kandahar nothing whatever in the shape of stores was abandoned, save a little wood, a few unserviceable articles, and some food left purposely for the troops who relieved our outposts, the superior efficiency of the Bombay Commissariat was incontestably established, and the not over-liberally bestowed praise of the Government of India justly earned. With such undoubted qualities for organization and prudent management, it is the more to be regretted that the delinquencies of individuals, however numerous or however few, should mar the credit of what proved to be an energetic and [illegible] department. That there were such individual shortcomings is certain, and though peculation is incidental to the hurry and confusion of warfare, it is beyond question that, by stricter supervision over admissions to the Department, and the more effective punishment of offenders, a good deal more might be done towards the prevention of fraud. The first step to be taken would appear to be the employment of permanent clerks and inspectors drawn from offices in India, instead of relying on needy scamps brought together by the prospect of pilfering. It is more reasonable that, if temporary men are to be employed at all, they should be kept where they are not exposed to serious temptation. As to the punishment of persons charged with fraud, it is quite evident that even when it is impossible to bring home a criminal charge for want of the necessary legal proof, it is inadvisable to allow a man to remain in the department when he is unable to give a satisfactory account of conduct which, if it does not evidence deliberate fraud, proves culpable negligence or incapacity.

WE publish this morning a letter from an esteemed missionary, taking exception to our comments on Mr. Joseph Cook's last lecture. We said that if the governing class in this country acted upon Mr. Cook's advice and actively furthered mission work as a means of bringing about the conversion of India to Christianity, and if the Government, as a means to the same end, were to order "some Christian morality" to be taught in all its schools missionaries would most certainly be "boycotted" to a man. The fact that "B. B." and missionaries in general do not at once see this does not surprise us in the least. They naturally believe that every influence which at first sight might aid them in their mission ought to be freely used. It is the failing of all churches to be disposed to rely more or less on the help of the secular arm when it can be secured. But nothing is more clear to the on-looker than that even the suspicion that missionaries were aided by Government and Government servants who were desirous of finding in their success the solution of all "eastern questions," would put an end at once to that tolerant acquiescence in their labours which they now enjoy. As there are many signs that the advice proferred by Mr. Cook with regard to the teaching of "Christian morality" in the schools will be soon pressed strongly upon the Government from other quarters, it may be as well to keep in mind exactly what would be involved in such an innovation, if such were possible. The missionaries themselves have not hitherto shown themselves unmindful of considerations of worldly prudence in dealing with this question of school teahing in its connection with proselytism. The Bible, it is true, is used as a text-book in their schools ; but it is not taught as a religious book or even as a book of morals : it is simply one of the reading books—just like Chambers' Second Reading Book. There is no use shutting our eyes to that fact, or to another fact which is the corollary of it, that at the mission schools frequented by Hindus and Mahomedans no converts are ever won over. The converts of whom Mr. Cook made magniloquent mention are found amongst a class in which neither of the recognised religious communities of India feel any interest. This being the real state of the case, the outcry against the state schools as being "rationalistic" in their tendency, because they are neutral and studiously leave religious questions alone, is scarcely consistent. The state schools do avowedly and on settled principles what the missionary schools do practically and in derogation of their ostensible object—the Christianizing of the population. The secular science which is taught in the missionary schools weakens the faith of the pupils in the cosmogony set forth in the sacred books of this country, just as effectually as does the teaching of the state schools ; and most certainly those who are affected by the action of this intellectual solvent of old traditions are not in the one case more than in the other brought over to Christianity. The missionary school-masters are too prudent to make conversions which would render their schools objects of suspicion and dislike to the whole population. Why then should Mr. Cook and other of their friends and advocates urge that an experiment should be tried in the state schools from which they wisely abstain in their own ?

THE appeal made by the Northbrook Indian Society to India for subscriptions is, we are glad to say, likely to prove very successful. Several princes have subscribed handsomely, and the Maharanee of Vizianagram has contributed a lakh of rupees. When the various sums promised have been remitted and the pecuniary success of the institution assured, the names of the subscribers and the amounts of subscription will be laid before the Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness will be formally asked to assume the presidency of the Society. It will be remembered that His Royal Highness promised to become President of the Society should it meet with adequate support in India.

THE FESTIVITIES AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JAN. 18.

THE chief event of the assemblage here, the presentation of the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to His Highness Rawal Shree Takht Singhjee, Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, came off yesterday evening. After the ceremony was over, I wired you a summary of the proceedings, and in this letter I shall describe the same at some length. The High School here, built, as I see from the tablet placed over the entrance, at the expense of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Joonagad, was chosen for the purpose in the absence of another building having a suitable hall. But neither is the hall of the High School itself fitted for the performance of a ceremony like that of last evening. It does seem strange that Rajkot, where congregations of Chiefs and the holding of durbars and similar ceremonials are of more frequent occurrence than in any other part of the presidency, should not have a public hall of large dimensions. The High School hall is far from being imposing in appearance, and offers limited accommodation. It is, as it ought to be in a school, more like a lecture-room. For the occasion of which I am writing, it was fairly decorated with bannerets, shields and coats of arms, as well as appropriate mottoes which were hung on the walls in pretty devices. The seat for the Political Agent, a massive chair lined with gold and silver plates, was placed on a dais covered with cloth of gold, opposite the entrance. On either side were arranged seats, those on the right being reserved for the Chiefs and their officials and followers, and those on the left for British officers and visitors. The seats for the Chiefs themselves were, like that of the Political Agent, chairs covered over with gold and silver plates, and each of the first-class Chiefs had his banner held by standard-bearers behind the section set apart for himself and his officers.

Exactly at 4 p. m. the Political Agent entered, all the Chiefs except the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar having been already seated. The assembly presented an imposing spectacle at this stage. No less than a dozen oriental Chiefs, most of them decked out in the glittering gems and bejewelled dresses, which it is the pride of Indian princes to adopt on occasions of state, made up the front on the right of the Political Agent. On his left the political and military officers of the station, in their more sober official dress, helped to lend dignity to the scene, and opposite the dais, right at the head of the entrance, in a gallery that stretched the whole breadth of the hall, about a dozen ladies contributed to the whole gathering a charm which nothing else could impart. Among these ladies were Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. H. A. Wadia, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Turkhud, Mrs. M'Cleland. Two or three files of the students of the Rajkumar College, many of them smart-looking young gentlemen, dressed in their holiday attire, formed a back-ground to the row of ladies, making the whole the most pleasing group in the brilliant assemblage.

In about five minutes more, the Acting First Assistant Political Agent, Major Scott, led in the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, who was accompanied by his Dewan, Mr. Samaldas. His Highness was tastefully attired in a black velvet coat richly embroidered with gold. There were costly necklaces of brilliants and emeralds round his neck, and a magnificent diamond crest and *shispej* adorned his turban. Under the burden of these ornaments His Highness's portly figure moved with graceful dignity to his seat near the dais. Colonel Barton then rose and commenced the proceedings by reading the Royal Warrant appointing His Highness a Knight Commander of the Star of India, the whole assemblage also standing the while. The warrant ran as follows :—

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, and Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. To His Highness Takht Singh, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar greeting. Whereas we are desirous of conferring upon you such a mark of our Royal favour as will evince the esteem in which we hold your person and the services which you have rendered to our Indian Empire, we have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be a Knight Commander of our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

We do by these presents grant unto you the dignity of a Knight Commander of our said Order, and hereby authorise you to have, hold and enjoy the said dignity and rank of a Knight Commander of our aforesaid Order of the Star of India together with all and sundry the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at our Court at Balmoral under our sign manual and the seal of our said Order this twenty-fourth day of May, 1881, in the forty-fourth year of our reign.

By the Sovereign's command. HARTINGTON.

The reading of the warrant being concluded, the gallant Colonel and the assemblage resumed their seats. After a short pause they rose again, and addressing His Highness the Thakore Saheb, the Political Agent delivered the address which we published *in extenso* on Friday last.

The conclusion of Col. Barton's eloquent address was loudly cheered. Major Scott now led the Maharaja Thakore of Bhavnagar to the Political Agent, who handed His Highness the Insignia, which he put on with the assistance of Major Scott, the artillery in the school compound firing a salute of 15 guns. The Thakore Saheb was led back to his seat amid loud applause. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Hormasjee Karaka, then translated the Political Agent's address into Gujarati, which done, the Thakore Saheb rose and replied as follows, the whole company rising with him :—

Colonel Barton, your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I utter no mere figure of speech when I assure you that I regard this as an auspicious day on which I find myself enrolled among the Knight Commanders of the Most exalted Order of the Star of India. We all here deplore—and none more than myself—the calamity which God Almighty has in His high wisdom thought fit to visit with such awful suddenness on my much valued friend the respected Governor of Bombay, and which deprives us of his distinguished presence here. But it is a satisfaction to me that the performance of the ceremony this evening devolves on you, Colonel Barton, for whom I have learned to entertain much esteem, and of whose regard I feel secure. It has hitherto been, as it shall always be, my endeavour to promote the welfare of my subjects, which I regard as my paramount duty. I am delighted to know that my career as a ruler has been thought worthy of approval by the Empress of India, and I am deeply sensible of the gratitude I owe Her Imperial Majesty for her gracious recognition of the same. I shall thank you, Colonel Barton, to convey these sentiments to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will be good enough to communicate the same, with a due expression of my high sense of the honour conferred on me this day to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.

His Highness, delivered his reply with much self-possession and with a clear accent. Altogether his carriage and demeanour were those of a gentleman, and testified to the great advantages he derived from his education in the Rajkumar College. He resumed his seat amid vociferous cheering, and after a brief interval, while the distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers was proceeding, he shook hands with and received the congratulations of his brother knights, the Joonagad, Nowanagar, and Dhrangadra Chiefs, as well as the other Thakores and officers and gentlemen, among them being, besides those above named, Colonel Watson, Majors Nutt, Phillips, Hancock, Messrs. Candy, Chester, Macnaghten, H. A. Wadia, and others. After the Chiefs had left, the assemblage gradually dispersed.

The ceremony, I feel it due to add, was conducted throughout with much precision of detail and splendour. Colonel Barton, while fully maintaining in his intercourse with the Chiefs that dignity which attaches to the office of the representative of the British Government in this province, seems to have earned their sincere affection and esteem, as the familiar and cheerful manner in which all the princes greeted him at the end of the ceremony plainly showed.

I learn that an address of congratulation by the Rajkumar College will be presented to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar to-morrow. Except the interchange of ceremonial and friendly visits among the Chiefs, there are no indications of festivities here.

BOMBAY 9TH JANUARY 1882.

WHERE there was brightness—gloom ; where beauty, grace
And gentleness were seen, silence and dread ;
An awe-struck city mourning for one dead,
Who was its ornament. O ! common-place
Beside the tragedy of that still face
Are all the pitying words that can be said.
What is there for us to be comforted ?
Only the cruelty of death we trace,
Murmuring with Martha "Lord, had'st thou been here,
Our sister had not died."
Nay, He *was* there,
Faith whispers. Ours alone this grief and fear
Her's the fulfilment of her daily prayer,
The happiness that knows not stain or tear,
Peace after pain and refuge from all care.

T.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE first portion of the programme at the Gaiety on Saturday night was the comedy, "Retained for the Defence." It is not a particularly clever production, but the company did their best with it, and it went off fairly well. Byron's burlesque, "The Maid and the Magpie," was perhaps the best appreciated piece produced at the Gaiety this season. It was crowded with funny songs, pretty dances, and witty puns, and the performers acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Wilson, as "Ninette," appeared in a remarkably pretty costume, and the bright and pleasant manner in which she acted her part, and her very graceful dancing were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, (who were lavish of their applause. The old soldier, Fernando Villabella, was represented by Mr. F. Meier, whose performance was very humorous and effective. We have never seen Mr. J. B. Ferrell to such advantage as he appeared in the character of the mischief-making old magistrate. He was intensely amusing and his comic songs "brought down the house." Some very good local hits were introduced into the songs, and they appeared to be greatly enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Tapping as the Jew Isaac, an old-clothes man, was inimitable, and it is hardly necessary to say that whilst he was on the stage the laughter in the theatre was long and loud. Mrs. Norville made an excellent Dame Lucia, and Miss Kate Thoburn, as the saucy youth Pippo, met with a cordial reception. The part of Giannetto, the old soldier's son, was creditably played by Miss Emma Markham, and Mr. Gillespie made a good Fabrizio an Italian farmer. The audience was thin, we are pleased to say, a large one ; and it must be gratifying to Miss Wilson that the company has secured such a large share of popularity.

PRIZE-GIVING DAY AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, came off on Friday afternoon, the 13th instant. It was originally intended that the prizes should be distributed by H. E. The Governor of Bombay, but when the sad news came which put an end to all the Rajkot festivities, it was determined that the usual annual meeting should be held, the Political Agent, who is president of the college committee, being in the chair. The hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with the flags of past and present pupils ; and two objects which naturally attracted attention were the handsome oil pictures, portraits of two former Political Agents, (General W. W. Anderson and the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C. S. I.) under whose fostering care the college reached such a state of prosperity. Among the company assembled together were the Raj Saheb of Drangadhra, and the Thakores of Limri and Rajkot and other Chiefs ; and besides Mrs. Barton and all the ladies then in Rajkot, there was the Chief Secretary to Government (Mr. Peile), and a large gathering of the political military and agency officials of the province. The proceedings were commenced with the following speech by Mr. Macnaghten, the principal of the college :—

Colonel Barton, ladies and [illegible] easy to speak this afternoon. [illegible] absence of His Excellency the [illegible] its shadow over us all, and our [illegible] solemn and sudden event find [illegible] the reverence of silence. Of [illegible] not much to relate, for the past [illegible] much to our former experience [illegible] among its leading characteristics [illegible] the Maharaja of Edar and of the [illegible] who have finally quitted our society [illegible] during their residence among us, [illegible] of the college, and we have received [illegible] with hope to the life of usefulness [illegible] before them. I am glad to have [illegible] recording our grateful acknowledgment [illegible] Maharaja of Edar for his very [illegible] remembrance. The Edar prize [illegible] for proficiency in the English [illegible] given for the first time to-day. It [illegible] won by the founder's relation, [illegible] of Gondal. Kumars Hurbhumji [illegible] Jawansinghji of Bhavnagar have [illegible] as we all know, with a view to [illegible] tion of their studies at the university [illegible] It would be premature at present [illegible] assurance of the fruits of an [illegible] necessarily to some extent in the [illegible] ment ; but the enterprise, so far [illegible] has had in it much of encouragement [illegible] Though Jawansinghji has been [illegible] hope he will follow his brother's [illegible] continue at Cambridge, where he [illegible] in health, and (until quite recently [illegible] Harbhumji, so far, has done very [illegible] terday's mail I received the good [illegible] his first term he has passed his [illegible] now he will be free to give [illegible] his favourite study, mathematics [illegible] the accounts of him have been [illegible] The selection by Government of [illegible] Mia, an ex-student of this College, [illegible] in the covenanted Civil Service, [illegible] pleasure and pride, and we pray, [illegible] self does also, that he may always [illegible] justice to the high distinction [illegible] which the Government have [illegible] The routine of our classes has [illegible] have to mention with special [illegible] gress of the Thakore of Gondal [illegible] Nasrullah Khan and Ramsinghji [illegible] and of Ranjitsinghji in the 4th [illegible] Wadhwan, the Thakore of Wala, [illegible] Edaikhan of Junagarh, the Nawab [illegible] drasinghji, of Nawanagar, [illegible] Gagubha of Shahpur, Jaswatsinghji [illegible] arsinghji of Sayla, Kala Wala [illegible] Wala of Bagasra are also to be [illegible] gence and improvement. The [illegible] whole college has been quite [illegible] nual examination was kindly [illegible] ber last by Mr. Aston, of the Civil [illegible] Colonel Barton, have received [illegible] is therefore unnecessary that I [illegible] our classes. With respect, however [illegible] the prizes, I am anxious to explain [illegible] consideration, we have this year [illegible] to the 3rd class, because no boy [illegible] deserved it. The head of that class [illegible] because he lagged behind his fellows [illegible] to have been promoted. In [illegible] other hand, the second boy is very [illegible] and has worked throughout the [illegible] deserving manner. We have [illegible] an extra class-prize to him. I have [illegible] plainly upon this matter, that those [illegible] may hear. I desire on this occasion [illegible] sense of the deep debt of gratitude [illegible] owes to my official colleague and friend [illegible] the vice-principal, who, through [illegible] eleven years, from the time when [illegible] work together, has been my constant [illegible] supporter. I wish also to express [illegible] appreciation of the work of the [illegible] and especially of that of Messrs. D[illegible] my old and valued assistants. We [illegible] once more amongst us to-day our [illegible] chief, Mr. Peile. His picture, which [illegible] added to our walls, will keep his [illegible] this college long after we of this [illegible] have passed away. It is not [illegible] Kattiawar he can ever be [illegible] glad that this [illegible] him appear to [illegible] have [illegible] thank you, Colonel Barton [illegible] ness and sympathy with which, [illegible] you have always helped us ; and to [illegible] kindly presiding to-day. I have also [illegible] gratification at the kind presence of [illegible] pany, among whom [illegible] many of our former pupils.

At the conclusion of Mr. Macnaghten's [illegible] recitations were given by the pupils [illegible] derful clearness of enunciation [illegible] with considerable effect.

Colonel Barton then delivered the prizes of which the following is a list :—

First-class progress prize to the Thakore of Gondal.
Second-class progress prize to Nasrullah Khan of Sachin.
Third-class extra prize to Ramsinghji of Sihor.
Fourth-class progress prize to [illegible] of Nawanagar.
Fifth-class progress prize to Gagubha of Shahpur.
Sixth-class progress prize to Jaswatsinghji of Lathi.
Good conduct prize to Ramsingji of Sihor.
English-speaking prize to Kader Khan of Sachin.
Drawing prize to the Thakore of Gondal.
First Gymnastic prize to Naja Wala of Bilkha.
Second Gymnastic prize to Shivasinghji of Gadka.
Edar Prize to the Thakor of Gondal.

Colonel Barton then rose and addressed the company. He said that Mr. Macnaghten having mentioned all the topics of interest connected with the college during the past year, his remarks would necessarily be brief. He quite concurred with the principal in his expressions of sorrow at the sad event which had deprived them all of the presence of the Governor on the occasion, and he was sure that they all felt the most hearty sympathy with His Excellency in his affliction. As regards those who had left during the year, the Political Agent was glad to receive such good accounts of Hurbhumji, and he trusted that Jawansinghji would also complete his course at Cambridge. He was pleased to welcome old faces and to see those who had formerly been scholars present on the occasion and showing undiminished interest in the welfare of their own college.

Colonel Barton then complimented the Maharaja of Edar not only on the gift of the annual prize, mentioned by Mr. Macnaghten, but also on his request (not mentioned by Mr. Macnaghten) that the principal would have his portrait painted in oils to hang up in the hall. Colonel Barton hoped that this picture would soon grace the college walls. He then referred to the presence of Mr. Peile, which added *eclat* to their proceedings, showing that his interest in the college had not abated ; and his portrait now hanging before them all would remind them of his former connection with the province and the college. The Political Agent also expressed his pleasure at hearing that the masters and scholars of the college had shown their appreciation of the liberality of the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar by asking that Chief to sit for his portrait. He hoped that every year fresh students would be attracted to the College, and he complimented the Raj Saheb on his having consented to send his heir. The scholars had all acquitted themselves very well in the recitations, showing the pains and care bestowed upon them by Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. Tarkhud ; and Colonel Barton concluded by paying a tribute to the labours of the vice-principal (Mr. Tarkhud) as well as the other masters.

The above is only an outline of the interesting speech which was much appreciated and applauded. Garlands with attar and pan were then distributed, and the company adjourned to the college garden, where the band of the Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers played, and many of the guests enjoyed some games of lawn tennis.

TELEGRAMS.

THE OUTBREAK IN CACHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SILCHAR, JAN. 20.

In the attack [illegible] the fanatics lost seven killed and several wounded. Two of the smaller "gods" have been secured, and the wife of the head "god" captured.

THE SALT REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

To-day's *Gazette of India* contains three important resolutions. The first has reference to sales of salt. After entering fully into the present system, principles are laid down by which the selling price is to be regulated in all parts of British India, in which it is fixed by Government.

FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

The second resolution deals with the constitution and management of Government Treasuries, with a view to check the large number of frauds that take place under present arrangements. The district treasuries will in future be entrusted to Deputy Collectors, and the practice of appointing young civilians Supernumerary and Probationary Deputy Collectors will be done away with. An examination in Local Fund accounts will form part of the test obligatory on all Assistant and Deputy Collectors, in both the lower and higher standards.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The third resolution contains a further explanation of the decentralization scheme.

DEALINGS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND NATIVES.

It is notified that the rules recently promulgated regarding the sale of property to natives by Government officers are not applicable to *bonâ fide* transactions with regular dealers.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain J. S. Nevell, as Cantonment Magistrate, Nusirabad.

Captain A. F. Thornton, as Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Major E. Mockler, as Assistant Political Agent, Bussreh.

Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

TRANSFER.

The services of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Major J. S. F. Mackenzie to be Deputy Accountant-General from the 18th January.

THE BENGAL EMBANKMENT ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

At to-day's Bengal Council the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier introduced a Bill to amend the Embankment Act of Bengal by three important changes: first the powers of Collectors authorising them to alter, remove or construct embankments are proposed to be withdrawn, except with the previous sanction of the local Government; second, the Government rights as to embankment are more clearly defined; third, the compensation for damage done should be limited by the benefits conferred from new embankments and the apportionment of the expenses of works being clearly defined and the shares of each party settled once for all.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 21.

The left wing of the second Hants Regiment left by special train for Beypore to-day, under the command of Captain Skene, *en route* for Cannanore. The 12th Lancers from Secunderabad are expected by rail here on Saturday next, the 28th instant.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEPAL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

News has been received from Nepal, dated the 20th inst., that no executions had occurred since the 16th, but that severely repressive measures had been taken, and that large gifts of money had been distributed to priests and troops.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

It is reported that the Amir intends to hold a durbar at Kabul to confer khillats and rewards on those Chiefs who remained faithful to him during the recent crisis.

The report of the execution of Mahomed Jan and other principal prisoners who were deported with him from Kabul is confirmed.

A caravan having recently been plundered by Sadu and Dadu Girokheyl at Butkhak, the Girokheyl forts have been destroyed and a fine levied from the tribe as compensation.

Mir Batcha is reported to have fled to Bajour. The Badshah of Kunar will probably proceed to Kabul to offer his congratulations to the Amir.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 20.

The man who attempted to shoot General Jcherevine, last November, has been sentenced to death, and his accomplice to twenty years' imprisonment.

IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The detention of Messrs. Parnell, O'Brien, and O'Kelly has been prolonged three months.

IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

An influential meeting was held yesterday at Belfast consisting of 2,000 delegates from the Ulster tenant farmers, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the appointment of a land commission to each county, and an extension of the Land Act. The meeting also resolved that the reductions of rent were inadequate.

BOSNIA DISTURBED.

VIENNA, JAN. 20.

Bosnia is in a disturbed condition.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies recommends a counter-scheme to Mr. Gambetta's and ignores *scrutin de liste.*

THE INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 21.

The insurrectionary movement in Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia is spreading in extent and organisation.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Total week's sales of Cotton	67,000 bales.
" " Surats	5,000 "
" Imports of Cotton	107,000 "
" " Surats	9,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	597,000 "
" " Surats	61,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	38,000 "

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ "	91¾
5 French Rentes	113¾
Bar Silver	51⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect to Wladivostock.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 22, 8 A. M.

Mail-steamer Oceana, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 20. (Madras time.)	
At 10 p.m.	73·1 Farht.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.	
" 6 a.m.	70·6
" 10 a.m.	78·2
" 2 p.m.	84·3
" 4 p.m.	83·7
" 10 p.m.	72·8
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22.	
" 6 a.m.	70·5
" 10 a.m.	77·4
" 2 p.m.	83·6
" 4 p.m.	84·0

WE have received a copy of the Bengal Administration Report for 1880-1. It's special feature is a general account of the late census; a full account of the census and its results has been reserved till the next report under instructions from the Supreme Government. The figures in the present report are generally based on those of the old census, which is a pity.

IT is considered probable in some quarters that the Indian Budget will be issued in the second week of March.

THE Educational Commission, with Mr. W. W. Hunter, as President, will assemble in Calcutta some time next month. Instructions for the guidance of the Commission are now under the consideration of the Government of India. A contemporary says that it is certainly no part of the object of Government to discourage high education, current rumours to the contrary notwithstanding.

IT is said that the Nawab of Mamdot will receive a commission in the 10th Bengal Lancers, now stationed at Sialkote.

THE determination of the Government of India to allow Sir Salar Jung to remain sole regent in Hyderabad is, the *Pioneer* is informed, due to the fact that the Nizam is now within a few years of his majority, and there are no peculiar circumstances in the affairs of the State which necessitate any co-regent being appointed. "The confidence now placed in Sir Salar Jung by the Government cannot fail to be appreciated by that statesman."

THE *Rast Goftar* says in its yesterday's issue:—"Mr. Winter's departure for Europe has caused a vacancy among the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay elected by the Justices of the Peace. Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is a candidate for the vacancy; and we are glad to notice that Mr. Geary's nomination has been proposed by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. We have more than once expressed a wish to see Mr. Geary again in the ranks of the independent members of the Corporation; and we confidently trust on this occasion to see him elected."

THE *Indian Spectator*:—We are sorry Mr. Mathew's scheme for a railway from Godra to Cawnpore, *via* Rutlam, to which we made reference last week, has been viewed with disfavour by the Government of India. The Local Government threw cold water over it and the Supreme Government refused, therefore, to lend its countenance to the matter. Thus an excellent scheme has been shelved. The fact is, it is really difficult for private persons or bodies to get useful and paying projects of railway communication considered on their own merits. And it unfortunately happens that the final arbiter on such schemes is seldom able to rise superior to local influences and local prejudices. In this instance the chief reason alleged against the non-construction of the railway, at least from Rutlam to Cawnpore, is that there is shortly to be a bridge across the Hooghly! It is something extraordinary to talk of the completion of a bridge at Calcutta as shortening the distance between Cawnpore and Bombay and thereby facilitating traffic! Our Ahmedabad friends will be grieved to hear that their favourite project is cast aside for a reason the most unreasonable. However, there is yet a ray of hope left, that the portion between Godra and Rutlam may be taken in hand, provided the august Mr. Lyall takes a more rational view of distances and reports favourably on the subject. They talk of private enterprise at headquarters. But how can it receive encouragement when such a scheme as the Godra-Cawnpore railway is shunted off the official rails?

THE remaining troopers of the present season are expected to arrive from England in the following order:—Crocodile, January 26th; Serapis, January 27th; Jumna, February 12th; Malabar, March 28th; Serapis, April 9th; Crocodile, April 12th. The following are the dates fixed for sailing of troopships from Bombay:—Crocodile, February 2nd; Serapis, February 4th; Jumna (which goes to Aden only returning to Bombay on the 6th March), February 17th; Jumna, March 16th; Malabar, April 6th; Serapis, April 19th; Crocodile, April 21st.

AMONGST the lists of new patents we observe "improvements relating to electrical circuits and apparatus for use with such electrical circuits"—Messrs. James A. Briggs and Fredk. Kinsman, electricians, of Bombay.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended the 18th inst., states:—A slight shower fell in the western half of the provinces. The fall was heaviest in the Meerut division. In the eastern half, no rain has fallen. Irrigated rabi promises well. Prices have risen slightly in Allahabad; elsewhere they are stationary. Except small-pox in Moradabad, and measles in Kumaon, the general health is good. Cattle disease continues in Allahabad, Jhansi, and Kumaon.

MUHAMMAD MEHNDI KHAN, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, has been appointed Wazir in the Bahawulpur State.

THE Home Government, the Lahore paper hears, has written a forcible letter, chiding the wasted eloquence of long despatches. The despatch of the Secretary of State shows very clearly the folly of a formal mention of names for trivial reasons, as destroying the effect of "mention in despatches," once an honorable and much coveted distinction.

RECENT reports from Kabul, the Lahore paper states, confirm the story of the murder of General Muhammad Jan.

IT is reported that among the members of a Kabuli caravan from Yarkand, which reached Ladakh on the 3rd December, was one Muhammad Tayib. He stated that he was a native of Daghistan and an officer of the Ottoman army; that five years ago during the Turkish war, he was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to Orlinsk (on the Lena) a short distance from Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. At Orlinsk he was not closely confined and being in possession of some money, was able, after about three years, to obtain by means of bribery, a pass in the name of some liberated prisoner. Under this pass he travelled to Bisk, and thence to the neighbourhood of Semipalatinsk where he lived for six months in the "yourts" of the Kazaks, who eventually passed him across the Chinese frontier of Mongolia at Tarhagatai. From Turhagatai he proceeded to Shi-ho on the Ili frontier, without any pass or any question being asked, and thence through Manas, Urumtsi, &c., to Turfan where he obtained a passport from the Chinese authorities to travel by way of Aksu to Zarkand. At Shi-ho he noticed a large number of Chinese troops and was told that they had been placed there for the purpose of garrisoning Ili when it should be taken over by the Chinese Government. At Kuchar and Aksu there were also a good number of troops, but in all the other towns very few. Muhammad Tayib, however, could give no figures, and as he did not pass through Kashgar, was also unable to give an idea of the numbers by comparison with the garrison known to be stationed at that town. The Chinese authorities made no enquiries about Muhammad Tayib, but regarded him everywhere as an ordinary native traveller, and treated him accordingly. On arriving at Yarkand he found the above caravan just about to leave, and obtaining a pass for Ladakh, he joined it, and came straight through to Leh. Muhammad Tayib left Orlinsk in May 1880, and has consequently been over a year and a half on the road.

THE yachting steamer Ceylon came to an anchor on the 13th inst., outside Colombo harbour, as the Captain declined entering it. Her passengers landed immediately and proceeded on their business of sight-seeing, most of them paying a visit to Kandy, besides inspecting the local objects of interest.

REFERENCE is made in the lately published N. W. P. Administration Report to the experimental State wells which were dug in the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts. The report says:—"All went well until the wells were ready for use, and the question of how the cost was to be repaid had to be settled." The officers in charge of the experiment, it seems, were under the impression that Government would, if need, be use coercion to make the zemindars take over the wells when finished. The report states that the officers neglected to take the requisite precautions beforehand to secure the co-operation of the zemindars and cultivators in giving the scheme a fair trial on its merits."

THE following appointments have been made in the Civil Service of the N. W. Provinces, in consequence of Mr. J. C. Robertson's recent confirmation as Commissioner:—Mr. W. Tyrrell to be judge of the 2nd grade, but to continue to act in the High Court; Mr. H. G. Ross to be Magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. W. J. Church to be Superintendent of the Dun; Mr. H. P. Mulock to be joint Magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. White, recently returned from political employ, to be Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The Railway Accident at Shekoabad, in reference to which we have not yet been able to obtain further particulars, is but too intelligible without minute explanation. The mail train was evidently allowed to start from Badan, the station immediately preceding Shekoabad, before the arrival of the goods train had been telegraphed back from the latter station. But it would seem that this was no departure from the usual practice on the line. When one train has such an ample start of the other that it is supposed certain to reach the next station before another can catch it up, another is allowed to pass on to the same section of the line. And on the face of things it would seem that such a practice might be adopted without much danger. Supposing the leading train should break down, even, it ought always to be possible for its guard to send back a signal far enough to give the following train time to pull up. But evidently arrangements of this kind are liable to go wrong, and if the present accident were discussed with the amount of attention a similar occurrence would receive at home, we greatly doubt whether the Railway Company would be permitted to carry on their present system any longer. Of course on English railways, trains follow one another at intervals as short, no doubt, as that which intervened between the goods and the mail trains in the present instance, but then signals are more numerous. The long sections of line in India without any of the small stations so numerous on an English railway, bring a new set of conditions into play. Between Badan and Shekoabad is 12 miles, and in the course of that distance we presume there are no signals except the distance signals of the two stations."

THE great difference between the social organisations of India and England is illustrated, says the same paper, in a very striking way by the manner in which the public here may remain for a long time in ignorance of all details concerning such a serious accident as that which lately happened on the East Indian Railway. People at home would never realize how narrowly an incident of that nature may escape being overlooked altogether. The apparent ubiquity of the newspaper reporter in England is due to the fact that every place produces its own reporters by the score. In no matter how secluded a part of England a great accident may take place, reporters from the nearest town, sure not to be more than a few miles off, rush to the scene and vie with each other in sending up long accounts to the papers. Here there are no independent reporters in the whole country, except perhaps two or three at the Presidency towns. So the particulars of an accident on a railway have to be ferretted out, in the slow progress of time, from the authorities of the line, or perhaps some passenger who has been present bethinks himself at last of volunteering a narrative. Public events of a kind that can be foreseen can be provided for by the newspapers beforehand, but as regards accidents, they are quite helpless. And when no European agency is involved, the probabilities are that even very serious accidents never get heard of at all. Some time ago a gentleman making a cross-country journey in the rains from Allahabad to some place at no great distance, had to cross one of the rivers. The boatmen, at last procured, were shy of crossing at first, and when at last they got the traveller over, were loud in self-praise. The day before, they pointed out, another ferry-boat had been capsized, and forty people, with some camels and ponies drowned. Of course no whisper of the mishap ever found its way into the papers. If the native papers rightly appreciated the situation, they would make it their business to be reporters of local events, but at present they only pay attention to occurrences which seem to subserve the main purpose of prodding at the European officers of the neighbourhood—and unfortunately they generally fail even to relate these occurrences with the least semblance of accuracy.

MR. T. C. HAYLLAR, a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong, who is said to have been assulted by Sir J. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of the Colony, and who took proceedings for defamation of character against Dr. Eitel, the Governor's Private Secretary, was a member of the Bombay Bar in 1863-65, and was in tolerably good practice when the late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey was an acting judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Hayllar was about the same time the responsible Editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review* in succession to Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood and the late Professor Hughlings. He left Bombay to join the Hongkong Bar, where he had better prospects.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says that the rent question in Ireland has now assumed this phase:—It appears that tenants with rents representing about £2,000,000 sterling, have deliberately and openly declared against paying any rent whatever, until coercion is suspended, and the "suspects" are released. The plan adopted by the great majority appears to be this: a meeting of the tenants on the larger estates is convened under the parish priests; resolutions are drawn up, and the 'fair rents' are lodged in the local bank, payable to the landlord on the 'release of the prisoners.' Many of the owners have met this policy with the cry that it is ridiculous to ask them to get the prisoners released, seeing that they have been locked up by a Government so friendly to the farmers themselves. This is of course met on the tenants' side, by saying that the "landlords howled our brethren and friends into jail, and it is only just to these people now that we should make it their interest to howl them out again." Besides these, there are the tenants (some 100,000) who have appealed to the Land Court and who, of course, are paying no rents *pendente lite.*

ATLAS in the *World*:—I saw a letter from an Irish lady the other day, which gives an awful picture of the state of the country. The lady is the wife of one of the ablest and most popular Irish members of the last Parliament, and one of the most extensive landowners in Leinster. For two years the tenants have refused to pay rent, nor does there appear to be any probability of their paying. As a result, one of the most enjoyable country establishments has to be reduced, and one of the wealthiest landlords is almost penniless. So remote are the chances of the tenants paying in many estates, that some landlords are offering to sell to the occupiers at prices ranging as low as twelve and a half years' purchase. It is probable that a Conservative attempt to extend the purchasing clauses of the Land Act, on the principle suggested by Mr. W. H. Smith, will be made early in the session as a measure of relief to the landlords. Considerable Liberal support for such a scheme is certain, and many of the Irish are strongly in favour of it.

SAYS the *Ceylon Times*:—The approaching visit of the young princes has already put some portions of our little community in movement. There are a number of workmen at Government House, while advertisements in our columns show that enterprising people are already beginning to make arrangements for the coming kraal. The Surveyor-General has issued a plan of the locality where it will be held and of the roads thereto, and various gentlemen have begun to cater for the public comfort in the way of finding lodging and refreshment for the visitors to the kraal. The elephants, the most important part of the proceedings, have been secured and are now waiting for the "drive in."

MR. FARRER ECROYD, M. P., the apostle of the Fair Trade movement, lives at a place called Nelson in Lancashire. Hence the new Nelson maxim, propounded by a sympathetic wag:—"England exports everything without a Duty."

MR. COOK'S CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of January 20th with reference to Mr. Joseph Cook who has lately left this city, should not remain unnoticed. You did give him a measure of praise for many things, but you seem to have done so rather ungraciously. You find fault with him for having proclaimed his nationality: but all who heard him will admit that he did so in such a way as to offend none. Would you not have been ashamed of him if he had in any way sought to conceal the fact? And was it not to bring out the importance of the English language, and the ultimate success of that religion which so many of those "Britishers who have long dwelt in the East" unfortunately own only in name? Was it not to bring out these truths that he referred to America, and its large population? Those who know Mr. Cook best know how free he is from what is commonly known as "Yankee bumptiousness." Then you speak about his ignoring the recent advance of Mussalmanism in certain parts, although you might easily see how he would deal with such remarks. Do you mean, soberly and calmly, to compare the progress of Christianity with that of Islam? Islam is on the eve of a great break-up and its vitality will depend on the new departure it then takes. Mr. Editor, I am amazed at what you say about missionaries being "boycotted to a man" if Chistian morality were to be taught in Government schools in this country. Surely you must be aware of the facts that Christian missionaries have urged this very thing for a generation, and that they have taken up education because this is not done. And how could a missionary wholly devoted to evangelistic work be "boycotted" by the Government taking up the *rôle* proposed? Christian missionaries would hail with delight the day that sees "sound Christian morality" taught in every school. For this they pray and labour. Mr. Cook's words about the diffusion of sound morality as the surest mode of benefitting India are surely not to be denied by you; for you must know that the irreligious lives, and haughty superiority of only too many Civil servants have done much to throw back the education and regeneration of this heathen country."—I am, &c.,

B. B.

[illegible]

MILITARY PENSIONERS' FETE.

THE fête which, by the kind liberality of some soldiers' friends, is annually given to the Military Pensioners of Bombay and the neighbourhood, was held on Saturday, and was a most enjoyable affair to all who were fortunate enough to take part in it. The fête was to have been held early in the month, but was postponed owing to the death of Lady Fergusson. Brigadier General Aitchison and Dr. Arnott take great interest in this annual gathering of veterans, and their efforts to give enjoyment to the old soldiers and their families are seconded by the officers of the garrison. The festivities were held on the Oval in front of the new Secretariat. Early in the evening a number of sports, such as running, jumping, and sack-racing for prizes, were indulged in by the children, these amusements being under the management of Garrison Sergeant-Major Cross. The youngsters also found other sources of enjoyment in whirligigs and merry-go-rounds. At about 5-30 p. m. Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison visited the Oval and viewed the arrangements, of which he expressed his approval. The wives and families of the pensioners then sat down to a repast of tea, cakes, fruits, &c., which was laid out in a tent tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. At 6-30 p. m. the bugle sounded for the pensioners to take their places at the dinner table, which was furnished with roast sirloin of beef, roast turkey, ham, mince-pies, plum pudding and such like good fare. The men having taken their places at the table, Dr. Arnot stated that at the request of General Aitchison, who could not attend at that time, he was commissioned to wish them many happy returns of the season. He hoped they would all thoroughly enjoy themselves. Dr. Arnot then proposed the health of General Aitchison and other officers and gentlemen who had generously contributed towards the entertainment. The toast was received with three loud cheers. One of the men proposed the health of Col. Hatch and Dr. Arnot, also of Major Dundas, toasts which were received with three loud cheers for each officer. After the veterans had done justice to the good dinner, the table was cleared, cheroots were distributed and the soothing weed was enjoyed. The band then struck up "God save the Queen," and the entertainment was brought to a close. Besides the officers already mentioned, there were present General Hewett, Captain Simpson, Lieut-Col. Van Heythuysen and other officers of the garrison. Messrs. Green and Read of the Apollo Bunder were caterers, and they gave every satisfaction. The band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regiment and the 7th N. I. attended and played at intervals during the evening.

THE CASES OF CHOLERA AT COORLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday "Enquirer," for reasons of his own, wishes to know "whether most of those attacked in Coorla do not work in Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia's Mill and live in the mill chawl," by which, I presume, he means the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mill. Without caring to inquire into the motives which prompted "Enquirer" to rush into print and make an insinuation against this particular mill, I have the honour to inform you that the epidemic first broke out neither among the operatives of this mill nor among the occupants of the mill's chawl; and among those who fell victims to this terrible disease there was only *one man* who belonged to the mill and lived in the mill's chawl. It is to a great extent attributable to the good water which the company provides for its *employés* that they escaped the ravages of cholera which, last week, threatened to commit havoc among the coolies.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE ARDASEER HORMASJEE,
Manager, Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Coorla, Jan. 22, 1872.

SIR FRANK SOUTER AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his letter of this morning Sir Frank Souter appears to me to be on the wrong scent. There is a marked distinction between the right of an ordinary member of the Corporation and that of the Chairman. It is *optional* to the former to vote or abstain from voting; but it is *compulsory* on the latter to give his casting vote when the votes are equal on both sides. It will be clear to the meanest understanding that the legislature would not have given "a second or casting vote" to "the Chairman" "in all cases of equality of votes" unless it was understood that he *should exercise* that right so as to decide the question whenever there was a tie, and *should not* leave the matter in *statu quo* as the late Mr. J. Connon left it. To decline to give a casting vote in such cases of emergency would be to decline the performance of the chief duty of a Chairman. Urgent business would come to a *deadlock* if in cases of equality of votes the Chairman were to refuse to do his duty and decline to give his casting vote.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

THE RECENT DEATH IN A G. I. P. RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* for Friday, the 20th instant, there is an extract from the *Deccan Herald*, headed "Found dead in a train," in which it is stated that the dead body of a third-class passenger was removed from the mail-train from Bombay on its arrival at Poona, on the previous evening, the passenger having a ticket from Boree-bunder to Poona, and that "the stench on the arrival of the train at Poona was awful."

2. In order to avoid misunderstanding it has been thought desirable that I should correct this statement, and I have therefore to say that on the arrival of the mail-train at Poona on the evening of the 18th, a third-class passenger was found to be dead. It was stated by the wife and other of his friends that his death took place somewhere near Lanowlee, and that it was caused by fever. An inquest was held and a verdict of "death from fever" was returned.

The death of this passenger was not known to the railway staff until the arrival of the train at Poona. The body was seen by several Europeans and others, and there was no unpleasant smell of any kind arising from it.

3. The mail-train does not stop at Parel, and therefore, even if the death had taken place there, it could not have been known to the Company's staff.

4. It is reported that one of the passengers in the same carriage as that in which the man died had some fish with him, and it was noticed that the smell from the fish was not agreeable.—Yours, &c.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Railway Company's Office, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1882.

GARDENS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Attention was called by a correspondent in one of the recent issues of your journal to the beauties of the gardens at the stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, notably at the Marine Lines station. There can be no doubt that the efforts which the B. B. and C. I. Railway are making in this direction are calculated to relieve, in no inconsiderable degree, the monotony of a journey over that line, particularly in the case of daily travellers. But what surpasses my powers of thinking is, how station-masters can be induced, in addition to their duties, to attend to gardening, unless the "prizes" given are handsome; but these, I believe, are, in many instances, paltry. It is a noteworthy fact that, whilst the railway companies on this side of India are offering some encouragements to their station-masters to induce them to lay out gardens, no such thing appears to have been ever attempted on the East Indian Railway. All the way from Howrah to Jubbulpore the weary traveller looks in vain for a garden at the stations at which he halts, and everything that meets one's gaze has a bare and neglected look about it; and more particularly the length between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, which is the most dreary travelling one can possibly wish to perform. Directly, however, the traveller changes to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system, he meets with an agreeable surprise. A garden, or an attempt at one, is seen at even the smallest road-side station; in the absence of flower pots, creepers are thrown over every conceivable support, and the *tout ensemble* of the stations has a cheerful look. Within the last ten years I have thrice travelled over the East Indian Railway, and the only occasion on which I remember the gloom of the journey was dispelled was on arriving at Mokameh, where, immediately the train pulled up, a cockatoo swinging from the roof saluted the passengers lustily with a "good morning."

CROTON.

THE NEW SAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Senex's" clear and brisk style of writing is certainly worthy of better use than that to which he generally puts it *viz.*, wordly criticisms of spiritual matters. As one of those possessing a moral standard and code from revealed religion he will admit that, in a question of this kind, he cannot but be biassed, looking as he does from his own individual stand-point, not that received by true believers. I Cor. II. 6 to 16 bears on the point: "For who among men knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of the man which is in him; even so the things of God none knoweth save the spirit of God. But we received not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God, that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God, which things also we speak, not in words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the spirit teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual. Now, the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, and he cannot know them, because they are spiritually judged." Now, [illegible], however much those who have not the spirit of God may be led by Senex, to those properly affirmed in their faith, the weight of his opinions on spiritual matters should be absolutely *nil* from the biblical stand-point.

In answer to his article on the Pillow Mission I would refer your readers to a very able and true version in the *Bombay Guardian* soon after that date which I hoped you would have copied. Senex, I think, himself pleads ignorance on certain points which he would have done well to inform himself upon before committing himself to irrevocable print. Senex's letter about the four new saints I need not revert to, they having been so ably answered by two Roman Catholic brothers whom, for a truly unbiassed Protestant view, I would ask to read the account in the *Saturday Review*, which contains nothing to offend. I think few Protestants blame their fellow Christians for loving the Mother of our Lord, but we cannot reconcile their practice of using her as a mediatrix with the Biblical declaration that there is but one mediator between God and man—the man Christ Jesus. I am sure Christians of all denominations hope, pray and believe that all true hearted Roman Catholics are on the "Church's one foundation"—Christ, however wide and vast be the divergences in doctrinal matters. The last day will alone declare what is gold, silver, precious stones, and what wood, hay, stubble.

And now for the two remaining letters,—the first anent the 'Salvation Army.' Senex is terribly afraid of zealots, forgetting that it is always well to be zealously affected in a good cause, and that it was written of our Saviour,—"The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." Again, as to their aggressive proceedings, however much we may be inclined to differ from them on some points, the parable of those bidden to the supper strikes one strangely in connexion:—"and the Lord said unto the servant go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in that my house may be filled." The good they have done and are doing is incalculable, for they reach the masses untouched by Church agencies high or low. In his article of the 18th inst. on Tracts for the Times, Senex is much exercised in his mind, and he is evidently ignorant of a fundamental Protestant doctrine. Indeed, unadmitted, one cannot see the necessity of Christ's sacrifice. Had it been possible for men to have been saved by their works why need Christ have died? No! Salvation is a free gift to be received by faith, not of works, lest any man should boast. Farrar (of whom Senex speaks so eulogistically, probably from mere hearsay of his liberal opinions: he evidently cannot have read his works, being one of the many, alas! who but read the cons and never the pros on religious matters), both confirms and endorses this great tenet at length in his life of St. Paul. It is easy—most easy—to call an idea exploded but rather more difficult to prove it is so. The doctrine of eternal punishment will exist amongst the orthodox as long as the scriptures exist. The highest intellect in both America and England have ably refuted Canon Farrar's theories as the Rev. Jos. Cook demonstrated in his lecture.

Jan. 20. HERMES.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent canonization at Rome has supplied your correspondent "Senex" with a peg on which to hang his prejudices and cast aspersions on the Roman Catholic Church. Any impartial reader of his production can see the animus which pervades it. He talks of the *Saturday Review*. I refer him to an article on the same subject in that paper of the 17th December last, a well-reasoned, thoughtful article which will teach him a lesson in moderation and charity. He states that the French people feel outraged at the canonization of St. Labre. Allow me to ask him, if such is the case, how it was that the French Ambassador attended the ceremony in state, and afterwards gave a banquet to the Cardinals? He says the French Press is unanimous in its condemnation. No doubt. But he has forgotten to mention that the Infidel Press of France at the present day teems with calumnies against the Catholic Church and its priests, but not alone that. We very often find in these papers the rankest blasphemy. This letter of his only proves how a man can allow his better nature to be warped by narrow-minded bigotry, so as to descend to misrepresentation and calumny. Some time since we had another of the same kidney as "Senex" disporting himself in the columns of your contemporary under the *nom de plume* of "Nemesis." The latter tried to prove, and of course did so to his own satisfaction, that the Jesuit Fathers, since the existence of their order, have been engaged in the pleasant occupation of sending their own souls to perdition, and trying to do the same with the souls of those who came in contact with them. "Arcades ambo," say I, and the congenial task of vilifying the Roman Catholic Church and its ministers affords them, no doubt, high intellectual enjoyment. However, one word more. When "Senex" again undertakes the rôle of slanderer of the Catholic Church, let him ponder on the words of Shakespeare—

Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword,
Whose tongue outvenoms all the worms of Nile,
Whose breath rides on the posting winds,
And doth belie all corners of the world.

Jan. 17. OMEGA.

THE SECRETARIAT SEPOYS IN CHURCH LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was indeed gratified to find in your issue of Thursday last a complaint made so plainly against the sepoys of the Secretariat. I can endorse every line in that letter, and can add that the whole place is disgusting. I am surprised that no case of cholera has happened there up to now.

A RESIDENT.

Church Lane, Jan. 22.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meetings, 3 and 3-30 p.m.
Lecture, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p.m. (Bombay time).
Lecture, Morley Hall, Colaba, 7 p. m. (Madras time.)
Y. M. C. A. Meeting, 8 a. m. (Bombay time.)
Band, H. M.'s 7th Regt. N. I., Apollo-bunder, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Lord Derby (s), Cardiff. 21st:—Curim Bux, Moulmein; Alvah (s), Newport. Yesterday:—Bangalore (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: Gour Wilmott, Calcutta; Esperance, Mozambique; Burswell (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Arrow (s), C. and Cutch; Sicily (s), Liverpool.

BAND AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo-bunder, this evening:—

Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Song	O Bitt euch Liebe Vogelein	Gumbert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchulva and Brenda left on Friday, and the s. s. Gordonia left the dock on Saturday.

A BILLIARD CLUB AT BROACH.—We learn that several influential European and native residents of Broach have established a billiard club in that city.

THE SOLDIERS' TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. Geison Gregson will this evening deliver a temperance lecture at Morley Hall, Colaba. Brigadier-General Carnegy will preside.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Soobhan, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of assaulting Ally Ramjan by beating him on the head with a stick. He was fined Rs. 15.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Marootee Sewram, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a leather purse containing Rs. 27-2-0 in currency notes and cash, the property of Keshow Witoo. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.—Baboo Luximon, a servant, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of the theft of sundry articles consisting of [illegible] pieces and caps, iron and tin vessels, brass screws, copper wire, lead pencils, cotton thread, canvass bags, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of the Port Trust. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPEAL OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.—The native papers express considerable satisfaction at the repeal of the obnoxious Vernacular Press Act, which fettered their utterances during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. The *Bombay Summachar* remarks that the crown of British glory has become burnished again. The tarnish which was cast upon it by the caprice of a set of officials has been finally removed by another set more liberal minded than those who preceded them.

A MILITARY OFFICER'S GRAVE AT NOWSAREE.—The grave of a military officer has lately been discovered near the dispensary on the road to Callawady at Nowsaree. It is said that the officer died on the march of a detachment of his regiment, and that his comrades buried him at the spot now discovered, placing thereon a tombstone with an inscription upon it. The attention of the Public Works' Department having recently been drawn to the tomb, it has undergone considerable repairs, and a railing has been erected round the spot. From the inscription, it appears that the deceased officer was Captain J. C. Tudor, of the 8th Regiment, Bombay N. I., 1st Battalion, and that he died in camp at Gandevi on the 5th April, 1813, aged thirty-two years.

THE VISIT OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—We understand that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore will receive a cordial reception here and in Poona, as steps are being taken by the leaders of the native community in a form somewhat similar to that adopted by the sister presidency of Madras. His Highness may visit Baroda and Jeypore. Sunkersett House and Dhurumshalla, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's two Tardeo bungalows are being made ready for His Highness and the Dewan and their families and followers. Messrs. Ludha and Co., are making grand preparations, under the supervision of Messrs. Crishnajee Ramnath Row and Bhasker Rao Bakrushnajee Pitale. Sir Madhavarao will give a grand entertainment to the Maharaja in Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hall.

A SESSIONS COURT IN BROACH.—The people of Broach consider themselves much indebted to Sir James Fergusson for the opening of a Sessions Court in that city. Since the abolition of the Assistant Judge's court thirteen years ago, the people were put to great trouble and extra expense in getting their cases adjudicated, and had frequently petitioned Government on the subject. Finally, when Sir James Fergusson was last at Broach, they petitioned His Excellency, to whom they are very thankful for having granted their prayer. The new Sessions Court was opened on the 16th instant, Mr. Hamick, the Assistant Judge of Surat, presiding. The Broach vakils, at the opening of the court, congratulated Mr. Hamick on his promotion, and expressed their obligations to Government for having authorised the establishment of the new court.

FREEMASONRY AT SURAT.—Lodge Hamilton, No. 584, Scottish Constitution, which was started in Surat only last year, held its second installation meeting on Saturday last, the brother installed being Worshipful Brother Dossabhai Pestanji. There was a good attendance of brethren, some of whom including the Grand Secretary, Right. Worshipful Brother Freeborn, had come from Bombay. The ceremony of installation was performed by the Right Worshipful Brother Merwanji N. Wadia, B. A., the retiring master. The new master invested Worshipful Brother David Jeffrey, Deputy master; Worshipful Brother Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E., Substitute master; Worshipful Brother Merwanji Bomanji, Senior Warden; Worshipful Brother Namulhan B. Shaikh, Junior Warden; Brother Nanabhai Cowasji, Secretary; Brother Edward Harwood, Treasurer; Brother Sorabshaw Dadabhai, Senior Deacon; Brother Jos. Franklin, Junior Deacon; Brother Dhanjishaw Dadabhai, Director of Ceremonies; Brother Sorabji Palanji, Inner guard; Brother Gunesh Sitaram Shastri, Gitta bearer, Brother Lallubhai Kesawlal, Architect; and Brother Cuar Eai B. Desai, Tyler. A past-master's jewel and clothing were voted by acclamation to the retiring master. The masonic hall was most artistically decorated, and the exterior of the building and a considerable portion of the road leading from it to the guest house was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a large concourse of people from amongst the city and the surrounding suburbs to witness the illumination. Brother Freeborn and the other officers of the Grand Lodge left the same night for Ajmere to consecrate a new masonic building at that place.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th January, 1882, was 20,586 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,451. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 14th Jan., 1882.	Week ending 15th Jan., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	30,189	11,668	18,521	..
Amount Rs.	20,620	7,988	12,632	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	68,797	46,564	22,233	..
Amount Rs.	20,388	11,498	8,890	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	12,387	23,296	..	10,909
Amount Rs.	5,576	12,369	..	6,793
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	59	985	..	926
Amount Rs.	116	2,492	..	2,376
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,649	7,660	..	1,011
Amount Rs.	5,506	6,712	..	1,206
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	33,194	22,865	10,329	..
Amount Rs.	3,036	1,897	1,139	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	6,603	13,712	..	7,109
Amount Rs.	1,403	3,769	..	2,366
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	6,832	7,061	..	229
Amount Rs.	3,907	3,812	95	..
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	7,169	7,098	71	..
Amount Rs.	6,707	4,881	1,826	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	11,389	10,078	1,311	..
Amount Rs.	3,110	2,375	735	..
DUFFRINS—				
Weight Mds.	6,277	14,052	..	7,775
Amount Rs.	3,661	7,047	..	3,386
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	6,698	5,596	1,102	..
Amount Rs.	4,423	3,178	1,245	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,15,130	1,20,152	..	5,022
Amount Rs.	31,364	26,348	5,016	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,11,373	2,90,787	20,586	..
Amount Rs.	1,12,817	94,366	18,451	..

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.—The lamented death of Lady Fergusson and Miss Richman, of cholera, has given an additional motive to the discussion now going on between Dr. Blaney and the *Bombay Gazette*, on the subject of cholera. Dr. Blaney objects to our contemporary's description of the cholera as "sporadic," believes it is really epidemic, and anticipates a serious extension of the disease in the coming hot weather. He says—12th January—that the present average of five deaths per day is higher than usual, and that a high average in winter, such as the present average is, becomes a larger one in the period from May to August. During the seven years from 1874 to 1880, as Dr. Blaney reasons, there were 5,329 deaths from cholera in Bombay, and as the minimum average occurred in January, and the greatest in the summer, it may be reasonably inferred that the mortality next hot weather will be very great. It is contended, however—and it seems strange Dr. Blaney should have overlooked the fact—that two years of the period were famine years, during which a very large immigration of half-starved people from the south took place. The fugitives, as many of our readers must remember, brought cholera with them. To this importation the *Gazette* attributes the great majority of the Cholera deaths, leaving only 1,590 cases for local causes, which gives, roughly speaking, about two cases in three days. It is also argued from the figures for 1879-80, that the hypothesis of an increased severity in the hot months by no means holds good invariably. We see that the Bombay Municipality exercises a praiseworthy diligence in disinfecting and even destroying infected dwellings. It is a noteworthy fact that some of the foulest places in the city have hitherto been exempt from the Cholera. Considering the new facilities of communication through Rajputana, this subject has some interest for the people of Upper India.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE corps assembled on Saturday afternoon on the ground in front of the Gymkhana, instead of at the Town Hall, to save time. There was not a good muster, under 150 being out, including the band. After the march past in column and quarter column, manual and firing and bayonet exercises, and a few battalion movements, the companies were handed over to their several commanders—Captain Noble having charge of No. 1 Company, Captain Tennent of No. 2 Company, Lieutenant Witehead of No. 3 Company, and Captain Wyer of No. 4 Company—and were given a useful spell of company drill. Something of this kind at every Saturday's parade would improve the regiment greatly before the inspection. Hitherto company drill has been given only at the morning parades, when very few, and the same men drill after drill, turn out, with the result that on Saturdays there are always many men on parade who know little or nothing of their drill. On the battalion being reformed, the parade closed with an advance in review order and general salute. The following is the parade state:—

	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sgts.	Corpl.	Bglrs.	Pts.	Total.
Field Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
A	0	0	1	1	1	6	9
B	1	2	2	1	2	12	20
C	0	0	2	1	2	7	12
D	1	1	4	1	4	40	51
E	1	1	3	0	1	12	18
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band	0	0	1	1	0	25	27
Army Staff	1	0	3	2	0	0	6
						Total	146

The officers present, besides the Commandant (Major-General Hewett) and the Adjutant (Capt. Proudfoot) were:—Majors Bayley and Hore; Capts. Tennent, Wyer, and Noble; Lieuts. Brown, Whitehead, Anderson, and Roughton.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s. s. Scots Greys in the Prince's Dock, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Jullundur on the 7th December, Private William Kineally, 2nd Battalion the Devonshire Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Having at Jullundur, on or about the 14th November, used violence to his superior officer in the execution of his office, Sergeant Philip McCormic, of the same battalion, Garrison Provost Sergeant, by striking him in the face with his clenched fist, seizing him round the neck with one of his arms, and struggling with him when about to be placed in a cell. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following return shows the Remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1881-82:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate. s. d.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	17,200,000	20,64,00,000	1 8	3,44,00,000
In the month of Dec., 1881	1,411,848	1,70,40,000	1 7·93	28,94,520
To the end of the month of Dec., 1881	12,083,760	14,63,63,000	1 7·81	2,35,25,400

WELLINGTON RACES—1882.

NOTICE.

THE following is the schedule of dates for entering amount of entrances, closing, &c., &c., and no subscriptions are required for entering or starting horses.

The notice published in the prospectus regarding subscriptions is withdrawn.

FIRST DAY—Closes on 20th April.

1.—The Trial Stakes—Entrances 20th February Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
2.—The Wellington Derby—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
3.—The Maiden Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
4.—The Ootacamund Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
5.—The Hunters' Plate—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 15.
6.—The Pony Race—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 10.

SECOND DAY—Closes on 20th April.

1.—The Jackatalla Purse—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 20; 20th March, Rs. 40; 20th April, Rs. 70.
2.—The Richards Stakes—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 20; 20th March Rs. 40; 20th April, Rs. 70.
3.—The Nilgiri Cup—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 30; 20th March, Rs. 50; 20th April, Rs. 100.
4.—The Planters' Cup—Entrances 20th February, Rs. 15; 20th March, Rs. 30; 20th April, Rs. 60.
5.—The Hack Stakes—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 15.

THIRD DAY—Closes at 8 a. m. on 12th May.

1.—The Abkarry Purse—See prospectus.
2.—The Stewards' Purse—See prospectus.
3.—The Diana Plate—Entrances free.
4.—The Beaten Arab Handicap—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 50, H. F.
5.—The Beaten Handicap—Entrances 20th April, Rs. 50, H. F.
6.—The Kotagherry Handicap—See prospectus.

Latest date for Scratching, 3 p. m. day before each race.

(By Order,)
W. LONSDALE,
Honorary Secretary, *pro tem.*

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE BY RUSSIANS.

NOTHING has been allowed to transpire officially with regard to the investigation held by the United States Consul General into the circumstances of the outrage perpetrated upon persons under the protection of the American flag on the Russian island known as Medni or Copper Island. Yet we have been able to establish that the story of the Diana as first related in Yokohama is substantially correct. Further it is almost certain, in the very nature of things, to lead to serious complications between America, Germany and Japan on the one hand, and Russia on the other. The vessel was flying the Stars and Stripes. Her Master is, we believe, a German; and subjects of that nationality and of Japan have been cruelly injured, or brutally slaughtered, and then robbed. The reticence of the consular officials here on the subject is of course suggestive that the matter has already been brought within the realm of diplomatic representation. We shall not be surprised to hear of a joint note being forwarded to St. Petersburg on a subject which is of moment to all nations whose mariners and capitalists are interested in the trade and navigation of the Northern seas. The scene of the outrage is nearly on the 55th parallel of North latitude, 167·52 East longitude; and about ten degrees East of the Gulf of Kamschatka. There is no reason to impugn the narrative of the survivors. They state that they were returning southward from their successful cruise; and were running short of wood and water when they came in sight of Copper Island. Perceiving a watercourse and timber, the captain sent three boats ashore, with unarmed crews, to supply their wants. They had hardly touched the beach and were in the act of landing, when a murderous fire was opened upon them, and sustained. Three Japanese were killed on the spot; and two Europeans were riddled with the balls which fell like hail about the boats. Orders were of course given to push off. The first mate managed to maintain discipline in his craft, which was pulled off towards the ship, but the other crews jumped overboard and paddled in the water alongside the boats to evade the bullets. As soon as Captain Petersen had got his men aboard—he could not have been very far from shore—he weighed anchor and sailed out of range, flying the distress flag as well as his ensign, and signalling for some person in authority to come on board and visit him. No response but that of a renewed fire was made, many of the bullets striking the ship. Finding that no one on the spot was likely to assist him, the master sailed for Petropoulovski to have his wounded cared for, and to report the occurrence. Here insult was added to injury with a vengeance, or rather injury was heaped on outrage: robbery followed on the heels of murder. The Governor, as we understand, was not personally discourteous, doing, like Ariel, "his spiriting gently," but he none the less confiscated the cargo of furs, on the ground that they had been procured on Copper Island, and were the property of Russian nationals, in spite of the Captain's earnest disclaimer, and emphatic explanation of the reason of his unlucky visit to the shores of a presumably friendly and neighbourly power. The wounded men were attended to; but, as we have said, the skins were "annexed" under the supervision and menace of a file of Cossacks armed with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, who searched the vessel from stem to stern and from deck to keel. We believe that when the full facts and details come to be published, the outcome of this incident is likely to assume phases of dangerously absorbing interests.—*Japan Weekly Mail.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees; Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed; Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] kept and Interest allowed [illegible] the Credit Balance does no[illegible] below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Feb., 1882, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the morgagee, Thucker Cooverjee Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mistry Hajee Abba Waraya, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th February 1880, the following landed property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Ally Oomer Street in the sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 943, 944 and 1148 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 98, containing by admeasurement about 140½ square yards, and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Ally Oomer Street, on the north by a passage partly belonging to Bala Meyan Hydaday and partly belonging to the said Mistry Hajee Abba Waraya, and on the south by the house of the said Mistry Hajee Abba Waraya.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the east side of Ally Oomer Street in the sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 939, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 99, containing by admeasurement about 73 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Ally Oomer Street, on the north by the house of the said Mistry Hajee Abba Waraya, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Saleh bin Hajee Esmailkhan.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Department, Parell.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 13th February, and the following days, at 1 P.M. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Department, Parell,

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock consisting of axles, bolts and nuts, iron scrap, steel scrap, teak scrap, old rails and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Two Tanks near Duncan Road, next to Fire Engine Depot, on account of the concerned—

57 borass cotton waste.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

- 10 cases coloured prints.
- 6 bales grey shirtings.
- [illegible] „ [illegible]
- 2 cases white dorias
- [illegible] „ „ checks.
- 3 cases damaged roofing canvas.

On account of the concerned—

- 2 cases white shirtings.
- 2 cases Germansilver wire.
- 5 bales T. red twist No. 40.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room on account of the concerned, 31 cases amorces, a quantity of ladies' and gentlemen's half and whole hose, Cashmere blankets, coloured counterpanes.

Also by order of Municipal Commissioner one washstand table with fitting.

Also by order of M. P. Lynch, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ronaldson, an insolvent—his effect, consisting of ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, lady's dresses, shawls, &c., sewing machine by Wilcox and Gibbs, workframe, leather portmanteaux, travelling baskets, boxes, bracelets, lockets, album, books, writing cases, parallel rulers, magnifying and opera glasses, papiermache box, lady's handbags, looking glasses, timepiece, scent box, set of travelling chess and draughts-[illegible] copper utensils, &c.

Also, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., in re Dhurumsee Vishram, an insolvent, at his Mandvie Bunder Godown—206 moodas cocoanut, beam scale, &c.

At 4 P. M. at Carnac Bunder.

1 Pattamaree called "Savoy Gunnesh Pursad," built at Calicut, 2 mast, 72½ feet in length, 19 feet in breadth and 7 11-12 feet in depth, 81 tons burthen.

1 Pattamaree called "Hunmunt Savoy," No. 3835, 47 tons burthen, built in Bombay (Mazagon), length 39 feet, breadth 17 feet, 25 tenth and 7 feet deep

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh ham and bacon in tin and canvas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 10 „ „ dhoties.
- 15 cases red ground prints.
- 8 „ white shirtings.
- 4 „ bordered prints.

An invoice of fancy goods, glassware, pottery, &c., comprising ladies' reticules, fancy boxes, ivory, tortoiseshell and mother-o'-pearl shirt studs and solitaires, table mats, lady's shawls, satin and stripe scarfs and neckties, scented soaps, flower vases, painted and gilt flower pots, liquer sets, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed—

T. D. J. & Co. (in a diamond) J. S.—61-56—2 cases white flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

- 2 palky shigrams.
- 1 mail phaeton.
- 1 bay horse.
- 1 English-built sociable with glass shutters.
- 1 „ „ buggy with 1 Deccan mare and harness.
- 1 buggy with Australian mare and harness.

On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Jivajee Desai

- 1 door shigram.

SALE OF INDIAN-MADE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., the following gold and silver jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Dr. E. Morton:—Gold s[illegible] fancy bracelets, necklaces, neck chains, lockets, brooches and solitaires and silver necklaces, lady's belts, bracelets, bangles, &c.

By Order of the Administrator General.

18 gold mohurs and sundry articles belonging to the estate of the late Soorutdass Radhakid[illegible]ss Bawa.

On account of the concerned—

1 English-made gold necklace and 1 locket.

Now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPER[illegible]TIES in Old Hunooman Cross Lane without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and C[illegible] will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order [illegible] of the mortgagees, Sobharam Muthooradas and Goverdh[illegible]undas Muthooradas, and on account and at the risk [illegible] of the mortgagor Hurryshunker Dewjee, in pursuance of [illegible] the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage [illegible], dated the 11th day for August, 1880, the following propert[illegible] [illegible]es in one lot:—

Firstly.—All that [illegible] piece of fazundaree ground with the messuage or dwe[illegible]ling-house standing thereon, situate in Old Hunooman C[illegible]ross Lane in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by a[illegible] admeasurement 112 and three-ninths square yards or ther[illegible]eabouts, and bounded on the east by the house or cha[illegible] [illegible] hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the hous[illegible] of Anundjee Girdherjee, on the north by a public pas[illegible]sage, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw No[illegible]wrozjee, and which said house is assessed by the Municip[illegible]al Commissioner under No. 25, and formerly and now p[illegible]artly in the occupation of the said Hurrishunker Dewjee and partly in that of his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece of Fuzundaree ground with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate in Old Hanooman Cross Lane in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 69 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderjee Waria, on the west by the house firstly hereinbefore described, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Nowrojee, and which said chawl, is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 26 and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurryshunker Dowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD LOGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder—

112 blackwood logs, about 290 candies, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown in Oak Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned,

The machinery of a Paper Mill comprising an 8 H. P. horizontal engine with gearing shafts, wheels, pulleys, brass breast roll, iron press rolls, drying cylinder, glazing cylinders, one large rag engine of 3 cwt. capacity with roll, 2-6 by 2-6, bottom knives, drum washers, and gear for lifting, one set of rolling gear with wooden rolls, &c., &c.

These can be seen on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1882.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jeweller[illegible] has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced i[illegible] Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal durin[illegible] his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES' NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.

GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.

GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of fo[illegible] STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIR[illegible] from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIAN[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH[illegible] in white metal cases, are without doubt the be[illegible] watches sold for this price in the world. Th[illegible] are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hun[illegible]ing cases, in extra large, middle and smaller siz[illegible] Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in op[illegible] face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a stri[illegible]ing illustration of the excellent results obtain[illegible] by them in the manufacture of cheap watche[illegible] Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in r[illegible]gard to solidity of construction, durability a[illegible] correctness in time keeping. Price in metal ca[illegible] with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fi[illegible] silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 7[illegible] Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open fa[illegible] hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confiden[illegible]ly recommended not only for the really goo[illegible] quality of their works, but also for their hand[illegible] size, the solidity of their cases, and their e[illegible]ceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open fa[illegible] cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunti[illegible] cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PIANOFORTES

GRANDS OBLIQUES SQUARES

BY THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED MAKERS:—

COLLARD AND COLLARD,
SCHIEDMAYER,
ASCHERBERG,
RICHARD LIPP,

CARL RONISCH,
GERARD ADAMS,
ERNST KAPS,
C. MAACK.

OUR SOLID, COMPLETE IRON-FRAME PIANOS.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE

AND THE

SOLID IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG

"SYMPATHETIC."

After many years' experience, and repeated alterations and improvements, we have succeeded in perfecting this class of Piano, that it now stands unrivalled by any Grand Square Piano made. It must be understood that the Iron Frame is cast in one piece, and not a number of bars screwed to a wood block.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

We can now offer a choice from the largest stock of Instruments ever brought together in one show room in India. Amongst them are Organs by the following makers:—

CLOUGH & WARREN,
STERLING ORGAN COMPANY,
BELL ORGAN COMPANY,

MASON & HAMLIN,
CARPENTER ORGAN COMPANY,
SMITH ORGAN COMPANY.

HARMONIUMS.

ALEXANDER ET FILS,
CHRISTOPHE & ETIENNE,

TRAYSER,
SCHIEDMAYER,

And other Makers.

INSTRUMENTS FOR STRING, REED OR BRASS BANDS.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

[illegible]SH BAZAAR.

[illegible]T NOTICE.

[illegible]OMPT CASH ONLY.

[illegible]D AT A RATE OF PROFIT [illegible]ALE TRANSACTIONS.

[illegible]NO BOOKS.

[illegible] exclusively for customers who, NOT [illegible] disinclined to pay for those who [illegible]o do not pay at all.

[illegible] HAND,

[illegible]LL DEPARTMENTS.

[illegible] NOW READY.

[illegible]SH BAZAAR,
[illegible]RAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

[illegible]SH BAZAAR,
[illegible]ET, POONA.

[illegible] MILLINERY.

[illegible] LAKE

[illegible]r arrival from England with a large

[illegible]E MILLINERY,

[illegible]he first Paris and London Houses.

[illegible]LAKE'S

[illegible]oods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough [illegible] European Markets, gives her

[illegible]IES IN PURCHASING,

[illegible] WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT,

[illegible] Goods is respectfully solicited.

[illegible] carefully and promptly attended to.

[illegible]S—CASH.

[illegible]o ensure immediate attention, [illegible] a remmittance or reference [illegible]t in Bombay.

[illegible]LAKE,

[illegible]D DRESS-MAKER,

[illegible]STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible]AND UNDERVESTS

[illegible]D COMPANY.

[illegible] we can with confidence recommend. [illegible]ouble Heels and Feet. The Under[illegible] resist the rough usages of Indian

[illegible]

KINCKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose Heather mixtures for Sportsmen ...Pair	3	12
Ribbed Cotton Heather mixtures, a superior article ... „	3	8
BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.		
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear ...6 for	12	0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves. 6 for	36	0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm ...6 for	36	0
PANTS.		
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ...6 for	30	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ...6 for	33	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ...6 for	45	0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm ...6 for	33	0

Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 8

Warm Mufflers „ 2 0 to 2 8

[illegible]ND COMPANY,
[illegible]ENERAL OUTFITTERS,
[illegible]REET, BOMBAY.

[illegible]LE & COMPANY,

[illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]ED FROM PARIS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
[illegible] single soles ...	9 8	10 8
[illegible]es, double soles finest ...	11 8	12 8

[illegible]ALLED in PRICE, STYLE, and QUALITY.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
[illegible]ingle soles ...	8 4	9 8

[illegible] COOLNESS and DURABILITY.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, single or double soles...	15 0	16 8

STYLISH, SERVICEABLE, and COMFORTABLE.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Ladies' Prunella Button Boots ...	11 0	12 0

VERY SUITABLE for TENDER FEET.

CHILDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY VARIETY.

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of EVENING and DRESS SHOES UNSURPASSABLE for ELEGANCE. THEY are EMBROIDERED in the LATEST DESIGNS, and are now the MOST FASHIONABLE SHOES WORN.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS SHOULD SEND A WORN BOOT AS A GUIDE FOR SIZE.

WE ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR THESE GOODS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

S. ROSE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

"Cantante Resonante," Schiedmeyer, Lipp's and "Mofussil" Square Pianos.

The "Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianoforte, Rs. 850, packing case, Rs. 30,

Sold in India for now nearly 30 years, is confidently recommended.

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.

Cottage Piano, Compass seven Octaves from A to A. Price, net cash, Rs. 375.

Packing case extra Rs. 25.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS

BY

MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD AND MESSRS. J. BROADWOOD AND SON.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND PIANO,

WITH

METAL FRAME

AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, Rs. 2,50 !

PIANOS SOLD ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEMS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM Rs. 250.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

Next door to National Bank.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, and Earrings, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.

Size......No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain......Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	56	80	95
Engraved......Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	86	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs enamelled "Forget me nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c., priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "*Empress*" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.

Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size......	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain......Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled. Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

Collarettes [illegible] bands [illegible] pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	Rs. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	„ 60 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ...
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	„ 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	„ 32 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 20 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 0
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		„ 3 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)		„ 5 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe..........	„ 30 0	..
Kuemmel, (a delicious liquor)	„ 32 0	..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	„ 38 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,505, dated 23rd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000,) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one lac in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture [illegible] that given overleaf. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

		Annually.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	Rs.	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund....	Rs.	28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for Market payable to Debenture holders	Rs.	1,200
	Rs.	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

Municipal Office, Madras, 11th January, 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum alloted to me on or before the 15th of March, 1882.

________ Signature.
________ Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.——

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, We, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by promise to pay to the said or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with Interest on ( ) at the rate of Five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras.

________ President.
________ Commissioner.
________ Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form:—

I, A. B., of do hereby transfer to C. D. of the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said C. D. his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Adzal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND on Rupee Shares at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, has been declared and made payable on and after the 23rd instant on production of share certificates at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee.

JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

PROPERTY IN KARACHI FOR SALE.

THE LIQUIDATORS of the S. P. and D. BANK having decided to sell that VALUABLE PROPERTY on the McLeod Road, Karachi, near the city Railway Station, at present occupied by Messrs. Latham and Co., undersigned begs to intimate that he will be prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the same up to 10 a. m. on MONDAY, the 30th January, 1882.

The property consists of a handsome and substantial building in the Italian style suitable for a dwelling house, a bank or a merchant's office; and extensive and complete outhouses built of stone and lime and very suitable for godowns.

The area of the ground measures 5,168 square yards. The whole is held on a lease for 51 years from 1858. The Government Land rent is Rs. 16-8-0 per annum.

The property adjoins the Station yard of the Scinde Railway whence sidings might be run into the compound, and the frontage is bounded by McLeod Road, along which a tramway will be laid in a few months. The situation is one of the best in Karachi for a merchant or a banker, and it is expected that in the course of a few years the property will greatly increase in value.

The highest offer will be accepted. Payment to be made within one month from date of sale.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators S. P. and D. Bank, Karachi.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
25, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST ARRIVED, by last Mail, best VALENTINES, Children's TOYS, single and double Children's PERAMBULATORS, ROCKING-HORSES, lady's French KID GLOVES, lady's SILK-GLOVES and lady's SILK-MITTENS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE,

AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

A handsome four-seated Canoe Barouche.

Bombay-built new Pony Cart.

An English-built Victoria, with a moveable driving-box.

An English-built single-seated office Brougham.

A Madras-built second-hand Mail-phaeton, price Rs. 700, open to an offer, property of a gentleman.

A set of four-in-harness, plated mounted.

Sets of single harnesses, plated mounted.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL .... £1,000,000.
PAID UP .... £100,000.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL .... Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND 4,50,000

THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG.
CAPITAL .... M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in Harbour, most favourable terms.

LA CONFIANCE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)
CAPITAL .... Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... „ 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 20,00,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund).
CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000.

THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED, and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.) .... Rs. 72,00,000.

THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany).
CAPITAL .... Rs. 30,00,000

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.